

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY
1996-97
LAW
STUDIES



BULLETIN

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This bulletin includes the most accurate information available at the time of publication. Requirements, rules, procedures, courses and informational statements are subject to change. The university reserves the right to make changes as required in course offerings, curricula, academic policies, and other rules and regulations affecting students.

ADMISSION DEADLINE

Priority is generally given to admission files completed by May 1.

POLICY ON NONDISCRIMINATION

Loyola University has fully supported and fostered in its educational programs, admissions, employment practices and activities the policy of not discriminating on the basis of race, color, creed, age, national origin, sex, sexual orientation, or disability. This policy is in compliance with all applicable federal regulations and guidelines.

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John A. Makdisi, Dean of the School of Law

SCHOOL OF LAW

Loyola University is a Catholic institution of higher learning in the Jesuit tradition. Loyola's mission, therefore, in the broadest and deepest sense, is essentially religious and specifically educational and intellectual. The university is a community committed to:

Excellence in teaching and scholarship;

The search for the truth and a recognition of the critical intelligence needed to attain and communicate it;

The promotion of faith and justice in all spheres of activity—the city, the state, the region and the world; and

Concern for the spiritual and moral development of each individual in the university.

While the Christian tradition is not wedded to any one philosophical, scientific, aesthetic or political ideology, it is not compatible with every point of view. The Christian view of reality is concerned ultimately with choice and action, and is premised on the concept of moral responsibility. Therefore, the university must provide an environment in which all aspects of campus life, including administration and the curriculum, reflect a concern with ethical values. While the Jesuit tradition is world-affirming, it is also deeply concerned with the promotion of service to others rather than self-aggrandizement. This commitment to social justice can be shared by all who are of good will, in keeping with a respect for ecumenical diversity and religious and academic freedom.

The School of Law is committed to excellence in legal education in the tradition of its spiritual heritage, with its goal being wisdom, not mere technical competence. It welcomes all persons who sincerely strive for the truth and are prepared to challenge all assumptions in light of this commitment.

The University and the School of Law

The School of Law at Loyola University educates future members of the Bar to be skilled advocates and sensitive counselors-at-law committed to ethical norms and the pursuit of human dignity for all.

Loyola University New Orleans is a Jesuit university founded in 1912 by the Society of Jesus. All educational programs and activities are open to all qualified persons without regard to race, color, creed, age, national origin, sex, sexual orientation, or disability .

Loyola is a medium-sized, comprehensive university with a total enrollment in the fall of 1996 of 5,645 students comprised of 4,827 undergraduate and graduate students, 767 law school students, and 51 students in other classifications. The faculty numbers 283 including 16 who are Jesuits or are members of other religious orders. The law faculty includes 31 full-time members and an adjunct faculty composed of judges and practitioners. Loyola's student body is geographically diverse. Nearly 35% of the students permanently reside outside Louisiana and represent 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and 59 foreign countries. Students also represent a wide range of ethnic, social, and economic backgrounds. The law school student body includes students from 29 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and 5 foreign countries.

Loyola has two campuses located in a residential area of New Orleans known as the university section. Fronting on tree-lined St. Charles Avenue where streetcars are the mode of public transportation, Loyola's main campus faces Audubon Park across the avenue. The 19-acre campus is a collection of Tudor-Gothic buildings and modern architecture. Two blocks farther up St. Charles Avenue is the four-acre Broadway campus, the home of the School of Law.

The School of Law operates both a day program for full-time students and an evening program for part-time students. The day program offers curricula in civil law for students who will practice law in Louisiana and in common law for students who will practice in other states. The evening program offers only the civil law curriculum.

Students of the School of Law publish two journals, the *Loyola Law Review* and the *Loyola Poverty Law Journal*. Students also have the opportunity to participate in the Law Clinic where they, under the supervision of the clinic faculty, provide legal services to clients who are unable to afford representation. Additionally, students are required to participate in the School of Law's skills

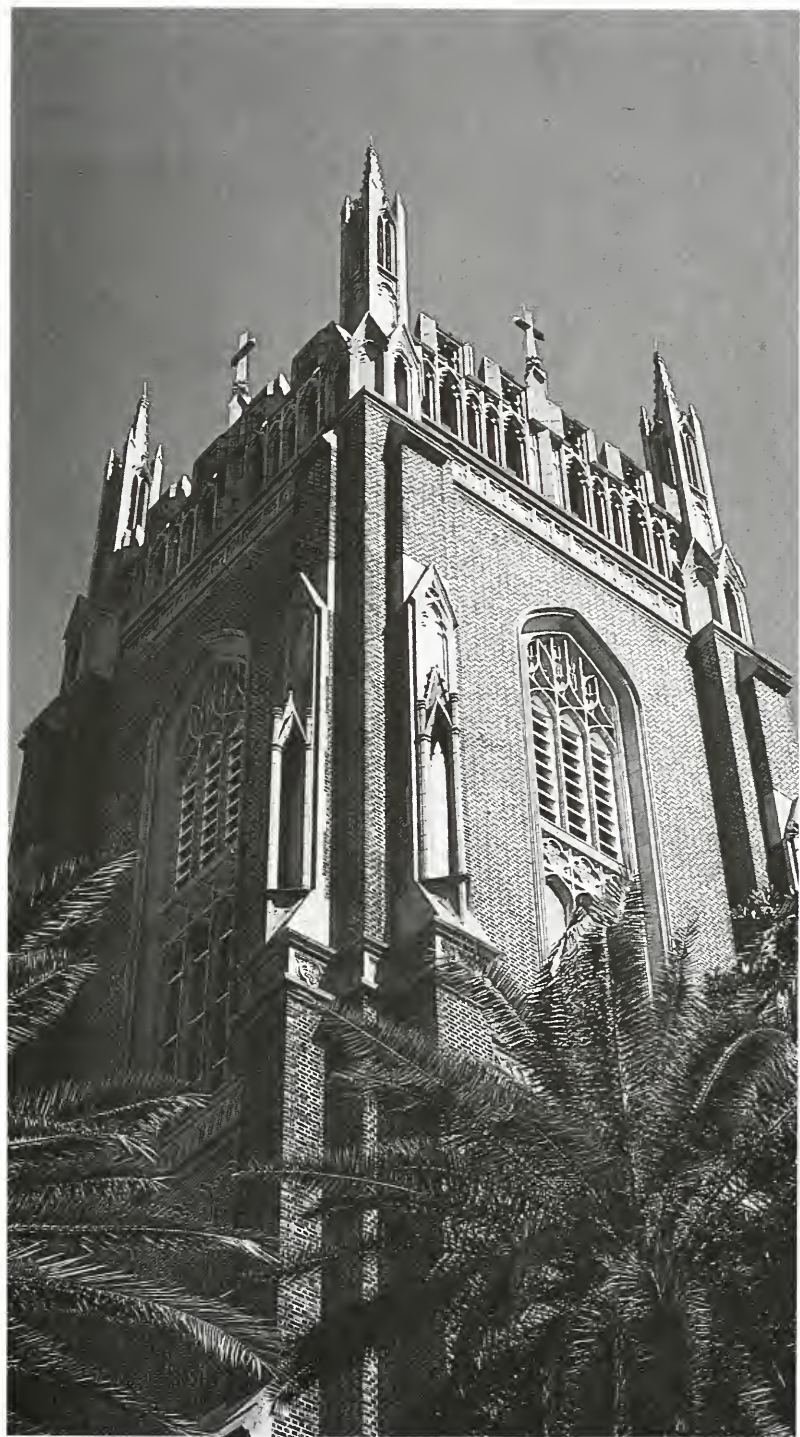
curriculum, a program designed to foster the practical skills integral to the effective practice of law.

The School of Law participates in five joint juris doctor/master's degree programs. Three of these programs are offered in conjunction with other colleges of Loyola University, and the other two are offered in conjunction with colleges of the University of New Orleans. In each of these programs, each participating institution accepts a limited number of hours earned at the other, and the total number of hours required in each program is reduced correspondingly. The joint degree programs are in business administration, religious studies, mass communications, urban and regional planning, and public administration.

The School of Law is home to the Gillis W. Long Poverty Law Center, a foundation devoted to the assistance of the poor. The center is named in memory of the late Louisiana congressman who demonstrated great concern for the disadvantaged.

Additionally, the School of Law, in keeping with its civil law tradition and a growing international emphasis, conducts summer sessions abroad in cooperation with prominent foreign law schools. The curriculum emphasizes comparative law, international law, and the legal systems of the host countries.

The School of Law is a member of the Association of American Law Schools and is approved by the American Bar Association. It also is approved by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York.



LOYOLA UNIVERSITY NEW ORLEANS

STATEMENT OF EDUCATIONAL PURPOSE

Loyola is a comprehensive Catholic university that embodies the standards of academic excellence synonymous with Jesuit education. As a community united in the search for truth and wisdom, Loyola's faculty, students, and staff are committed to scholarship, service, and justice. Consistent with its Jesuit and Catholic heritage, the university is open to all qualified persons.

As enunciated in Goals of Loyola and elaborated in the Loyola Character and Commitment Statement, the mission of Loyola University is to provide a rigorous education grounded in values for an academically able student body selected from diverse geographic, ethnic, and economic backgrounds. While reaffirming its commitment to the educational needs of the citizens of New Orleans and of Louisiana, Loyola will continue to seek students from throughout the region, the nation and the world.

To achieve its goals, Loyola recruits faculty who are dedicated to instruction and advising, to research that enriches their teaching, and to service both to the university and to the larger community. To preserve its Jesuit character, Loyola seeks to maintain a substantial presence of Jesuits as faculty members. Acknowledging that education is not limited to the classroom, the institution employs staff who are committed to the education of the whole student. Through the curriculum, advising, campus ministry, co-curricular activities, and student life programming, faculty and staff strive to provide a supportive but challenging environment in which students can realize their individual potentials while coming to recognize their responsibility to serve others. To meet the diverse needs of its students, Loyola offers a curriculum rooted in the liberal arts and sciences and fully supportive of a wide range of pre-professional and professional programs. Though its principal focus is undergraduate education, the institution offers selected graduate programs that are consistent with its mission.

In the Ignatian tradition, Loyola University endeavors to develop students into a new generation of leaders who possess a love for truth, the critical intelligence to pursue it, and the eloquence to articulate it. The goal of a Loyola education is not mere technical competence but wisdom and social responsibility.

As approved by the Board of Trustees, "Goals of Loyola" is Loyola University's mission statement; the "Loyola Character and Commitment Statement" is an amplification of the institution's Jesuit and Catholic identity and tradition; the "Loyola Statement of Educational Purpose" is a distillation of these two documents to be used for planning and assessment purposes.

Approved 03/03/94—Mission Effectiveness Committee/Board of Trustees

Approved 03/17/94—University Planning Team

Approved 03/24/94—Academic & Faculty Affairs Committee/Board of Trustees

Approved 05/19/94—Board of Trustees



GOALS OF LOYOLA

The following statement represents many months of work by faculty, administrators and students at Loyola. It was mandated by the Council on Academic Planning, approved by the Standing Council for Academic Planning and approved in July 1971 by the Board of Trustees. Revisions proposed by the Standing Council for Academic Planning and approved by the Board of Trustees in July 1973, January 1977 and May 1983 are incorporated in this edition of the Goals Statement.

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY IS A CATHOLIC INSTITUTION

Loyola, as a Jesuit university, is committed to the belief that Christianity presents a world view which is meaningful in any age. Although the message of Christianity is not wedded to any given philosophy, science, art or politics, it is still not compatible with every point of view.

The person is central in a Catholic university. Its task is to equip its students to know themselves, their world, their potential and their Creator. To perform this function properly, it must strive to be one academic community composed of administrators, faculty, and students, both laymen and clerics. This community must be composed in a manner fitting to our pluralistic society and ecumenical age. It can, therefore, be made up of many whose modes of commitment to university aims differ: of those who have dedicated their lives to the Christian faith commitment, of those who live non-Christian faith commitments, and of some who live no formal faith commitment at all. Religious and non-religious, Christian and non-Christian, all will dedicate themselves to the mission of this Catholic university, each in his own way. All will cooperate in the search for truth, either by exploring the inner dynamism of Christianity and its implications for the present or by provoking the quest for truth in others. All are bound together by a common search for knowledge. All are dedicated to the discovery and promulgation of truth.

The community in quest of truth has a reverence for creation, not only the creations of God and the creations of man, but for life itself as a fountain of creativity. Reverence for creation fosters universal concern and dedication. All who are concerned for and dedicated to the truth are welcome in the Loyola community. Only those who condemn the commitments of those who seek the truth will not find a home here.

The Catholic university must foster among its students, its faculty, and the larger community a critical sense. To think critically one must have a place to stand. Criticism must be based upon agreement on basic values and principles. Without this there can be no meaningful disagreement. Loyola stands on her Catholic commitment. This commitment is not the end of a search, but the beginning of an inquiry into other traditions, other regions, other religions. Loyola seeks to hand down a heritage even as she learns and teaches methods of thinking which will revivify the heritage and breach new frontiers of knowledge.

Because Loyola is committed to the Christian tradition, she should support excellence in theological instruction and scholarship as well as recognize the pre-eminent place of theology among the disciplines of higher learning. Catholic teaching should be presented in some structured way to aid the student to form his own world view.

Rapid change is a feature of contemporary life. Education should equip students to meet the rapid developments they will encounter and should enable them

to make sound judgments as values undergo constant scrutiny. It is the tradition of the Society of Jesus to discern what is good and true in the movements of history. Loyola pledges herself to educate her students to meet change with equanimity, good judgment and constructive leadership. Innovations in the direction of a more Christian and just structure for society are expected of the Loyola University community, her alumni and her friends.

Loyola is committed to a serious examination of those conscious and unconscious assumptions of contemporary American civilization that tend to perpetuate societal inequities and institutional injustices. In this endeavor it is particularly concerned with those prevalent economic, judicial, and educational attitudes which are inconsistent with the social teachings of the Church.

LOYOLA CONCENTRATES ON LIBERAL EDUCATION

Loyola intends to achieve its goal of integrating the vision of faith with the remainder of human knowledge by concentrating on the liberal education of its students. While Loyola emphasizes studies in the liberal arts it is also committed to professional study. Liberal studies assist a student to broaden and deepen his convictions; professional studies assist a student to actualize his convictions. Planning and efforts, therefore, are to be centered on the achievement of excellence in liberal and professional education.

Loyola is aware of the need for innovation in undergraduate education. Because of her size and independent status, Loyola is in a unique position to explore new programs and approaches in education. Loyola should experiment with the full realization that lack of change often implies more risk than change itself.

Loyola's spiritual and material resources will be dedicated to the support of graduate programs if they fulfill one or both of the following criteria: (a) they are necessary for strengthening undergraduate programs; (b) they fulfill serious community needs.

LOYOLA RECOGNIZES ITS COMMUNITY RESPONSIBILITIES

Loyola looks forward to her place in the community of the 1990s. The American university of the 1990s will be more involved in community service than the university of earlier decades. Loyola stands ready to do whatever is in her power as an independent Catholic university to solve the problems of American society today.

Loyola should make a serious effort to probe and uncover the latent unity of the Southern people so that together they may build a richer future for their children. Loyola should make conscious efforts to prepare the educationally underprivileged for college life and to make a college education available to them. In particular, Loyola recognizes her obligation to provide such educational opportunities to the Black community, which historically has been deprived of this advantage.

Within the limits of available resources, institutes and programs will be created, developed, or discontinued as the need arises under the scrutiny of the Standing Council for Academic Planning. Among present programs are those that serve high school students and teachers, the educationally and economically disadvantaged, nurses, law enforcement agencies and labor.

LOYOLA IS A COMMUNITY OF SCHOLARS

Loyola aims at developing and maintaining a distinctive community of scholars. The bond of this community is the desire of teachers and students to reach academic excellence in their pursuit, not of knowledge alone, but of truth

and Christian wisdom. In such a community, students and faculty are in contact with centuries of accumulated wisdom and should be active in shaping this wisdom for a new day. By reason of their formative life within this community, they should be conscious of the achievements and failures of all of human history, particularly those of their own culture and time. As a result, they should be capable of principled judgment in the face of complexity and ambiguity, and humanely moved or divinely inspired to leave behind them a better world than they found.

Such a mission will best be accomplished in our day by a community drawn from many religious, ethnic, and cultural backgrounds, and through firm, vigorous, and dynamic programs in the arts, humanities, sciences, and law. It can be accomplished especially well by programs of studies which cross traditional disciplinary lines. Faculty and students are encouraged to collaborate in the formation of interdisciplinary curricula and programs.

The university's libraries comprise an essential component in the development of a community of scholars. The expansion and improvement of library resources are major objectives of the university. Therefore, Loyola should continue to participate in cooperative efforts among universities designed to reduce unnecessary duplication of library resources and to experiment with innovations such as information retrieval technology.

In sum, Loyola wishes to assist each person in becoming more aware of the problems of the society in which he lives and of his ability to correct these problems. Such a person would have a firm moral conviction to live up to his obligations to himself, to his fellow man, and to God.

THE FUTURE OF THE UNIVERSITY

Loyola is potentially strong in three areas that are in some significant way unique: communications, music, and religion. By achieving excellence in these unique areas and sustaining its strong undergraduate departments, Loyola will be a significant force in higher education.

The university should aim at a gradual and studied increase in the size of the student body consistent while maintaining quality programs, close student-faculty contact, and maximum use of existing resources.

Loyola should increase and make more effective her ties with other colleges and universities in the New Orleans area. The New Orleans Consortium is a good example of how such effective bonds can be forged.

There is an obvious relationship between certain fields of study and the institutions and social movements of the modern city, state, and nation. A portion of the studies such as business and the social or behavioral sciences should be done off campus with students examining and working in institutions and agencies actually practicing in these fields. Such study can be an academic activity. It should be undertaken as part of regular academic programs because it is directly related to the subjects for which Loyola takes educational responsibility.

PRIORITIES INVOLVING PLANNING

One of the principal responsibilities of the Standing Council for Academic Planning (SCAP) is to direct an orderly and systematic planning sequence that will ensure that Loyola is prepared for the future. To fulfill this role, SCAP must carefully examine not only all the elements of any new programs but also assess the viability and quality of existing programs. Economic constraints, educational and professional needs, and community expectations are necessary considerations in all recommendations.

As an additional responsibility, SCAP should be active in lending its support

to the extension and development of the New Orleans Consortium so that fuller use of the combined resources of facilities, faculties, and staff may be made.

PRIORITIES INVOLVING STUDENTS

Loyola recognizes that value-oriented education must occur in the context of total human development, and is founded upon an appropriate integration of the religious and intellectual development of the student and the education of the whole person. Loyola students should be provided with a foundation of learning experiences which will enable them to develop further their personal values and life goals. For this reason, Loyola expects students to accept responsibility in determining policies, programs, and curricular requirements. The university involves students in the planning of their education and the shaping of their environment, and encourages student participation in the deliberations of faculty and administration.

Loyola is committed to the development of a culturally and educationally diverse student body and is pledged to represent this diversity in all programs and services which affect student life. One of Loyola's greatest assets is a student body which reflects the cultural diversity of metropolitan New Orleans. Loyola will make every effort to attract a sizeable percentage of students from outside of Louisiana and the Deep South to increase the cultural, intellectual, and demographic diversity of the student body. Special efforts will be made to encourage students to share their differing cultural perspectives in contributing to the campus community and its programs. In order to ensure this diversity and balance in the student body, and maintain the quality of admitted students, the Admissions Office will continue a careful evaluation of every applicant. Based upon this commitment to diversify the student body, Loyola balances ability and need in making its financial awards.

In keeping with Loyola's commitment to educational excellence, she will continue to enrich the student population with outstanding students who will attract other good students and faculty and stimulate all to greater efforts. In support of this goal, special enrichment programs have been established and will be continued and strengthened. Loyola also maintains a strong commitment to the average and the underachieving student and provides programs to facilitate his adjustment to the academic environment.

The university recognizes the importance of providing programs to facilitate the integration of the new student into the university community and to encourage the development of harmonious relationships among the diverse elements of the student body. Loyola provides counseling at every level. Academic counseling should be systematically organized and supervised by the deans, and faculty members should recognize their counseling responsibilities. Personal counseling, growth opportunities, and support programs to help the student meet the normal problems associated with making the transition from one life stage to another are provided by the Counseling Center. By providing the leadership of professionally trained personnel, programs will continue to be established to facilitate students' continuing personal and social growth, to help students to develop the skills necessary to cope with academic demands, and aid in identifying and pursuing purposeful career goals and future aspirations. Personal and spiritual counseling should complement one another. Campus Ministry does play a special role in assisting students to adjust both to university life and to understanding the full scope of a Loyola education. Programs which strengthen the student's social, cultural, and academic environment outside the classroom should be supported. Student activities and co-curricular programs which are educational and which

prepare students for further leadership will be expanded. Such programs include student government and organizations, prayer groups, organized recreational activities, and the Loyola University Community Action Program (LUCAP).

Loyola is cognizant that the student body increasingly includes senior citizens, career persons returning for further education, women preparing to re-enter previous careers and other students in non-traditional programs. As part of the education at Loyola, it is important that these students be strongly encouraged to participate in campus life, and see the university as able to make a significant contribution to their lives outside regular classroom experiences. Facilities, programs, and services will be developed to support the active participation of such students utilizing professional staff, peer assistance, and community referral.

PRIORITIES INVOLVING FACULTY

A university is a community of teachers and learners. The knowledge and teaching ability of the faculty place it in a unique position of leadership. The faculty has primary responsibility for such fundamental areas as curriculum, subject matter, methods of instruction, research, faculty status and those aspects of student life which relate to the educational process. The faculty sets requirements in courses, determines fulfillment of the requirements and approves degree candidates for presentation to the President and Board of Trustees.¹

Within the framework of excellent liberal and professional education, faculty activities should be a studied balance among teaching, research, and community service. These goals can best be realized by a stable, financially secure, and professionally active faculty. Faculty participation in university governance reflects its concern with academic excellence through teaching, research, other scholarly activities and the maintenance of an atmosphere of academic freedom and responsibility. It is expected that Loyola faculty will have active professional interests which will contribute to the vitality of its work in the classroom.

PRIORITIES INVOLVING CURRICULUM

The university curriculum provides the students, faculty, and administration with a common reference system for the pursuit of academic excellence and scholarship. Loyola is committed to a steady exploration in and experimentation with curriculum design. Curricular reform should be planned and conducted by faculty-student committees working in cooperation with the dean of their college.

So that each undergraduate can achieve a liberalizing education, the curriculum should ensure that instruction be given in the traditional areas of the humanities, sciences, and the fine arts, regardless of the major field of study. This common portion of the contribution reflects Loyola's commitment to participation in the Judeo-Christian intellectual tradition. To achieve this objective, the curriculum must convey a grasp of religious thought and philosophical discourse which frees from ignorance and from mindless conviction and commitment. Each degree program must fulfill all university and college requirements but remain flexible enough to meet the changing needs of the field of study involved.

Differences in the educational objectives of the undergraduate colleges may result in variations in the extent of their participation in the common curriculum. However, the number of major courses required by each program should not be so great as to produce over-specialization of the student. Periodic reviews of the

¹ 1966 Statement on Government of Colleges and Universities, by the American Association of University Professors, American Council on Education, and the Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges, from Appendix C, Loyola University Faculty Handbook, November 15, 1973.

degree requirements should be conducted.

The development of a high degree of ability in expressing ideas both orally and in writing should form an essential part of each student's education. Moreover, the student should be encouraged to develop a basic competence in those languages that best complement his own program of study. In keeping with this, Loyola should continue to explore innovations in instruction in both human and machine languages and encourage utilization of presently available technical aids including computer-assisted instruction. Loyola should also explore the possibility of greater inter-university cooperation and specialization in the areas of language, arts, and computer science.

Because of its intrinsic importance, education in the physical and life sciences has held an important place at Loyola. Loyola will continue to make every effort to inculcate scientific literacy in all of her students. Many patterns of thought in our time are grounded in the methods employed by the sciences. College students should be exposed to the disciplines of the natural sciences. Thus, Loyola will continue to devote sufficient resources to maintain her excellent program of service courses for undergraduates in other fields and will make every effort to recruit talented majors in these programs.

An ordered society needs men and women trained in the law and business administration. Loyola has produced and will continue to produce leaders in law, government and business administration. Because Loyola is committed to the Christian tradition, it should provide the leaders of tomorrow with those values which strengthen our society.

Law and graduate students should be offered a liberalizing education, and their respective curricula should insure that instruction is given in the areas of ethics, professional responsibility and the humanistic concerns of their respective disciplines. Legal and graduate education at Loyola should also reflect Loyola's commitment to participation in the Judeo-Christian intellectual tradition.

The School of Law is committed not only to a theoretical and practical understanding of the law, but also to the highest ideals of social justice and professional responsibility. The law school offers a comparative law approach to legal education through its complete common law and civil law programs. It is unique in the community in providing a legal education in the evening.

All Loyola disciplines should provide opportunities for study through seminars, honor courses, discussion courses, independent study, research projects and courses designed by students. Loyola will continue her tradition of close student-faculty contact which has always constituted the basis of quality education.

LOYOLA CHARACTER AND COMMITMENT STATEMENT

The following statement represents many months of work by both Jesuit and lay faculty, staff and administrators at Loyola. It was written by the Task Force on Jesuit Identity and approved by the Board of Trustees in November 1980.

1. Loyola faces the years ahead with confidence. Relying on God's providence and assiduously practicing the virtue of discernment, we will plan for what lies ahead. Our society is marked by increasingly rapid change, growing complexity, and a burgeoning pluralism. These realities are not without their impact upon our community. Loyola is today a larger, more complex institution than it was thirty years ago. The student body and the faculty are more numerous and more pluralistic in their composition. Moreover, the proportion of Jesuits at Loyola has declined and may show further decline in the immediate future. It appears beneficial, therefore, that we take stock at this juncture and articulate, without diffidence or defensiveness, our self-understanding and our educational vision.
2. Our starting point as a community is our recognition and acceptance of the goodness of all God's creation and the ideal of human solidarity and fellowship under God. Further, we acknowledge the Lordship of Jesus and affirm that God was in Christ reconciling the world to himself. Around this central confession of faith we hope to shape our lives. It would be meaningless for Loyola to label itself Catholic and Jesuit were it not to center its self-understanding upon these truths. Though our world is broken and fragmented by evil, both personal and social, the enfleshment of God's Son as our brother grounds our hope for the eventual and ultimate victory of goodness and order. God in Christ has called us to choose freely and to follow in the footsteps of our Lord and to do what in us lies to nurture the Kingdom that is aborning in this world where divine and human activities intersect.
3. Motivated by the Christian vision of reality, Loyola undertakes her task as a Catholic institution of higher learning in the Jesuit tradition. Loyola's Jesuits have publicly stated that their "mission is essentially religious but specifically intellectual and educational in the broadest and deepest sense." In all phases of this academic endeavor the university community must strive to achieve the excellence that has come to be synonymous with the Jesuit tradition of learning. As a community of educators and scholars, Loyola's faculty and staff must be dedicated to excellence in teaching, in research, and in service to the larger community. The university must provide an environment conducive to growth of her faculty and staff and the development of scholarship and understanding of personal values that is so much a part of the Christian tradition. At the same time, concern for the student as a person is central to the Jesuit educational mission. Above all, Loyola will endeavor to develop in her students a love for truth, the critical intelligence to attain it, and the eloquence to articulate it. By word and example, Loyola will dedicate herself to educate our students in the Christian tradition, which we recognize as "not wedded to any given philosophy, science art or

politics...[but] still not compatible with every point of view.” (Loyola University Goals Statement)

4. While academic excellence and liberal education are the immediate goals of our university community, they cannot be, in view of our commitment as a Jesuit university, the ultimate *raison d'être*. Academic excellence stands in the service of the full human development of persons as moral agents. In this regard, it would be well to recall the role of the Spiritual Exercises of Ignatius Loyola in the development of every Jesuit. After the Gospel, the Exercises are the wellspring of the Jesuit spirit. They endow Jesuit activity with a distinctive quality. Some understanding of the Exercises, therefore, is necessary to understand the ultimate aim of the Jesuit educational endeavor. The Exercises aim to enable a person, with God's help, to make a Christian choice in regard to the most significant truths and values of life. The choice may be a fundamental option or a conversion affecting the totality of one's existence. Again, it may simply issue from a periodic reassessment of priorities. Whatever the matter of choice may be, the decision-making process should be marked by certain characteristics. First, it ought to be disentangled from inordinate attachment, disordered affectivity. It must purge itself of bias, prejudice and stereotypical thinking. Only so can it be genuinely free. Second, any significant option ought to be illuminated by human and divine wisdom. No pertinent light that comes to us from history, science, art or religious experience should be ignored. Third, significant choices must not remain merely notional. They must be woven into the texture of one's life; choice must incarnate itself in action. In the light of the Ignatian ideal, choices are to be made with a commitment to pursuing the greater good in any course of action. Capacity for truly human action is what Jesuit education hopes ultimately to achieve.
5. Because education at Loyola is person-centered and concerned ultimately with choice and action, the curriculum, spiritual life, and student life must on all levels and in all areas be concerned with values. Our goal is wisdom, not mere technical competence. In this regard it is well to recall that the Spiritual Exercises, as the Gospels before them, while world-affirming, condemn self-aggrandizement and promote service to others. Jesus, the man for others, is for us the archetype. Solicitude for others, not mere efficiency or mere bureaucratic convenience, must motivate us to a concern for all members of the university and to ever-widening circles of concern for our city, our state, our region, our nation and our planet. Because of our human solidarity, a concern for one, even the least of his brothers or sisters, is a concern for all.
6. It is understandable then that in the face of our contemporary situation Jesuits the world over have recently determined that the best way to embody their commitment to the Gospel and the Ignatian Exercises is through the promotion of justice animated by faith. Accordingly, Loyola as a Jesuit university embraces the conclusion of the 32nd General Congregation of the Society of Jesus that Jesuit education must be a catalyst for needed social change, hence dedicated to fostering a just social order.
7. This commitment to social justice can be shared by all who are of good will, thus capable of enlisting the support of our entire community in all its ecumenical diversity and ideological pluralism. We must, therefore, in our policymaking, in our administration, in our entire curriculum, and in the totality of our campus life, strive to bring to life concern for justice to which our Jesuit and Christian heritage commit us. Further, we must challenge all

assumptions in light of this commitment. Consequently, as an institution we must be person-centered, not merely bureaucratically efficient.

8. All members of the university community, regardless of their personal faith-commitment or value system, are urged to collaborate in the promotion, clarification and pursuit of the objectives set forth in this statement. With full respect for the complexities of a pluralistic culture, with wholehearted commitment to the ideals of religious and academic freedom, and with renewed dedication to the ecumenical spirit of Vatican II, Loyola University is open to any person who sincerely seeks for truth and value. Dialogue and debate concerning controversial issues, even religious ones, are not only tolerated but encouraged. Yet, it should be recognized that the university has an identity defined by its mission that relates to every aspect of institutional life. Deliberate derogation from or subversion of these objectives is incompatible with the university's mission, destructive of its identity, and disruptive of the university community well-being. The university community should make every effort to reconcile any member who finds himself/herself in conflict with these objectives.
9. More could be said about Loyola's identity. However, what has been said should suffice to spur reflection and dialogue. Loyola is a community given to the pursuit of excellence in teaching and scholarship, personal and spiritual development, and to the promotion of justice and faith in accordance with its nature as an institution of learning. One of the leading challenges to any university today, and especially to Loyola in view of its Jesuit and Catholic character, is to teach an ethic of selfless service and sharing that decisively breaks with the present obsession with joyless and insatiable consumption. Education at Loyola succeeds only to the extent that it leads our community to examine how faith relates to society's systemic injustice. Moreover, it fails if it does not demonstrate how faith can be coupled with love to move us to action in the pursuit of justice. Jesuit education, then, is the education of persons for others, persons who will seek to act justly, to love tenderly and to walk reverently in the spirit of Jesus as the man for others.



ADMISSION

Applicants for admission to the freshman class of the School of Law will be admitted only in the fall semester.

Both the Louisiana civil law curriculum and the general common law curriculum are available in the full-time day program. Only the Louisiana civil law curriculum is available in the part-time evening program. Although there is no application deadline, applications received after April 1 and files completed after May 1 generally will be processed on a space available basis only.

Accepted applicants must furnish a photograph, passport size, prior to registration, as well as transcripts from all undergraduate and graduate schools attended. All transcripts and documents submitted become the property of the university.

Applicants who have attended another law school, and who have been excluded for defective scholarship, or who are on scholastic probation, are not eligible for admission to this School of Law.

Students in good standing at an approved law school (one that is a member of the Association of American Law Schools or approved by the American Bar Association) may enroll as transient students with the permission of the dean. Members of the bar may be admitted as non-degree seeking students and register for courses on an audit basis.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Applicants to the School of Law must present satisfactory evidence that they have earned an undergraduate degree. In certain cases, applicants possessing an exceptional undergraduate record as well as an exceptional LSAT score may be considered for admission by presenting satisfactory evidence that they have completed a minimum of three-fourths of the requirements for an undergraduate degree. Applicants are in competition with one another under a rolling admissions system initially on the basis of undergraduate grade point average and Law School Admission Test (LSAT) score. The LSAT score attained must complement the undergraduate record sufficiently to indicate the applicant's ability to complete successfully work undertaken in the School of Law. Other factors will be considered to determine the applicant's acceptability including but not limited to letters of recommendation, work experience and graduate record.

For a profile of entrance credentials of the most recent entering class (both undergraduate grade point average and LSAT score), applicants are advised to read the Official Guide to U.S. Law Schools published by the Law School Admission Council in conjunction with the Association of American Law Schools and the American Bar Association.

All applicants must register with Law School Admission Services for both the LSAT and the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS). Applications for both are available at the School of Law or by writing directly to Law School Admission Services, Box 40, Newtown, PA 18940.

Applications for the Law School Admission Test must be postmarked at least 30 days prior to the administration date. Information concerning late registration, as well as a list of the test centers and the dates on which each will be used, is contained in the LSAT informational brochure. Applicants should arrange to take the test as early as possible-preferably no later than December.

APPLICATION PROCEDURE

Applicants for admission to the freshman class of the School of Law must:

1. Execute an application form obtained from the School of Law and file it, together with the application fee payable to Loyola University, with the office of admissions, School of Law. The law school application matching form must accompany this application. (Note: Matching forms and complete information concerning their use in the admissions process are found within the Law School Admission Services Brochure.)

2. Register with the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS). A transcript from *each* college or university attended (a cumulative transcript from the last school attended *will not* suffice) should then be sent directly to: LSAT/LSDAS, P.O. Box 2000, Newtown, PA 18940.

The LSDAS will analyze all transcripts submitted and will send a complete report as well as a copy of each transcript submitted to the Loyola School of Law.

Upon acceptance, applicants will then be asked to submit a final transcript, showing the award of a bachelor's degree or completion of 96 hours in courses having substantial intellectual content, directly to this law school. If undergraduate or graduate work has been taken in more than one college or university, the accepted applicants must arrange to have original transcripts sent from all institutions attended regardless of credit earned.

All students entering Loyola University for the first time must complete a Medical History Questionnaire, the results of which must be on file in the Student Health Services office prior to registration. New Loyola students must also present proof of required (MMR, PPD, Tetanus) immunizations (see page 66).

POLICIES AND REGULATIONS

All applicants and Loyola students are required to provide complete, correct, and truthful information on all university applications, forms, and correspondence. If a student falsifies a record and it is discovered between the time of application for admission and the beginning of classes, it may be considered cause for cancellation of acceptance. If such a falsification is discovered after the student has begun classes, it may be considered cause for dismissal.

TRANSFER APPLICANTS

A limited number of applicants who have pursued successfully a portion of their law studies in an approved law school may be accepted as students with advanced standing. At a minimum, one year's residence (30 credit hours) in the Loyola University School of Law is required of transfer students in order that they may be eligible for a Loyola degree.

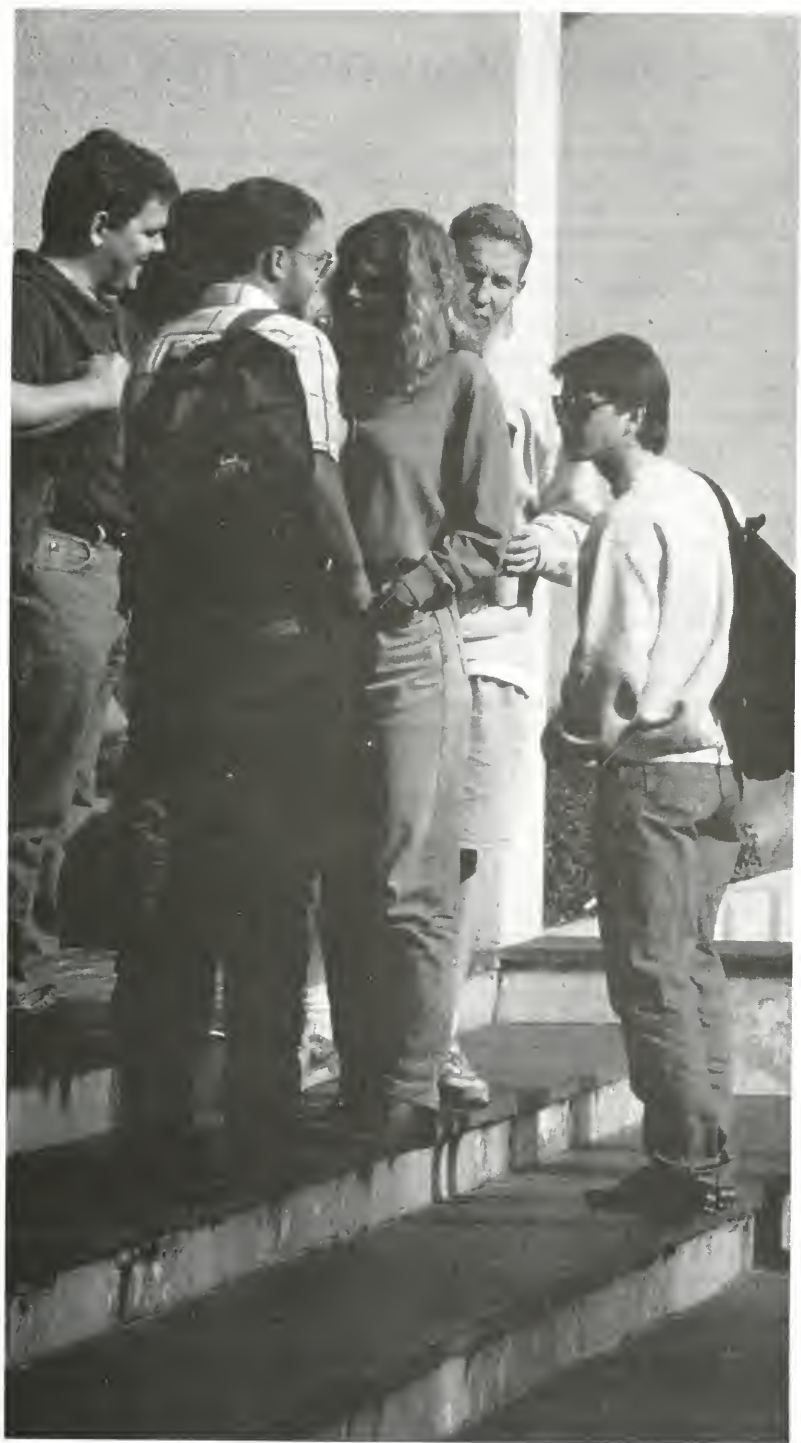
A letter or certification of good standing must be presented prior to evaluation. If a transfer applicant has failed to earn a grade that is at least equal to the minimum grade point average required for graduation at the school from which the student seeks to transfer, then the student must repeat that course if the course is one required for graduation by Loyola. In addition, transfer applicants must present evidence of eligibility required of Loyola students in the year in which they began the study of law. They must also present evidence of above average academic study in their prior law record. The right is reserved to refuse such credit in whole or in part. Transfer quality points are not used in calculating law school GPAs or rank in class.

READMISSION

An excluded Loyola student may petition the Faculty Committee on Readmission for readmission to the School of Law. Such a petition for readmis-

sion may be granted only if, in the judgment of the faculty, the academic record earned by the student in one or more semesters while enrolled in the School of Law was not indicative of the student's ability to complete satisfactorily the requirements leading to a juris doctor degree. In addressing such a petition to the faculty, the student should specifically explain any hardships or other explanations which account for the deficient performance, and explain why those circumstances will not reoccur.

A student whose petition for readmission to the School of Law has been denied by the committee may not petition again for readmission until two years have passed since his or her last enrollment or petition for readmission. Any petition for readmission made at that time will be for admission as a beginning student with no academic credit for prior work attempted. Such a petition may be granted only if, in the judgment of the committee, the excluded student has demonstrated that he or she possesses the ability to complete successfully a course of law study and has pursued activities since exclusion from the School of Law that indicate his or her ability and determination to complete successfully the requirements for a Juris Doctor degree.



PROGRAMS OF STUDY

The requirement for the degree of Juris Doctor is 90 credit hours of work earned in the School of Law over a period of at least three academic years.

Students who wish to be admitted to practice in a state other than Louisiana should write to the clerk of the supreme court or the secretary of the bar association in such state on or before registration in the first year class with regard to the existence of any special rules for qualification for admission to practice in that state.

FULL-TIME CURRICULUM

The full-time day program offers two curricula leading to the Juris Doctor degree: one in the tradition of the civil law for Louisiana students; one in the common law for those students who will practice in other states.

The curriculum for full-time students covers a period of six semesters of resident study. Resident study requires that the student carry not less than 10 credit hours a semester and pass a minimum of nine. The normal time frame for completion of the Juris Doctor degree is three academic years. Students are forewarned that this is a minimum time frame and that the program may not be completed by acceleration in two and one half years.

The maximum time allowed for completion of the degree by all students is five academic years of resident law study.

The following curriculum table gives the required courses and indicates elective hours for full-time students in both civil law and common law programs. Those courses for students in the common law program are set in italics following the civil law course for which it substitutes.

FIRST YEAR

<i>Fall Semester</i>	<i>Spring Semester</i>
LAW 700—Contracts I.....3	LCIV 710—Conventional Obligations <i>or</i>
LAW 705—Torts I.....3	<i>LCOM 701—Contracts II</i> .....3
LAW 725—Civil Procedure I.....3	LAW 710—Torts II .....2
LCIV 700—Civil Law of Persons <i>or</i>	LAW 730—Civil Procedure II.....3
<i>LCOM 705—Common Law Property I</i> ..3	LCIV 705—Civil Law Property <i>or</i>
LAW 735—Criminal Law .....2	<i>LCOM 710—Common Law Property II</i> ..3
LAW 715—Legal Research and Writing ..2	LAW 765—Moot Court.....2
16	LAW 770—Legal Profession .....2
	15

SECOND YEAR

LAW 750—Constitutional Law I .....3	LAW 740—Administration of
LCIV 715—Successions <i>or</i>	<i>Criminal Justice I</i> .....3
<i>LCOM 715 - Trusts and Estates</i>.....3	LAW 755—Constitutional Law II .....3
LAW 760—Evidence.....3	LCIV 720—Donations .....2
LAW 745—Business Organizations I.....3	LAW 746—Business Organizations II ....3
Electives .....3	LAW 780—Taxation I .....3
15	Electives .....3 ¹ .....2
	15 or 16

¹ Number of elective hours to be taken by common law students.

THIRD YEAR

LCIV 725—Sales and Leases <i>or</i> <i>LCOM 720—Commercial Transactions</i>.....3	LCIV 740—Security Rights <i>or</i>.....3
LCIV 730—Community Property .....3	<i>LCOM 721—Secured Transactions</i>.....2
LAW 781—Law and Poverty ² .....2	LCIV 735—Louisiana Code of Civil Procedure .....3
Electives .....10 ¹ .....7	Electives .....12 ¹ .....8
15	14

In addition to the required courses listed above, students must take one of three courses emphasizing philosophical or historical perspectives on law. These courses are identified in the list of Category I electives on p. 30-31. Also, students must satisfy the writing requirement as set forth on p. 35. Furthermore, students must satisfy the requirements of the skills training program in order to graduate. All freshman students are required to schedule and complete the full academic load listed for their respective curricula during the first year of study.

Students are cautioned to register for required courses in the years and semesters listed on this and the following page. Failing to do so may create a scheduling conflict in a subsequent semester which could delay graduation.

PART-TIME CURRICULUM

The part-time evening program offers only the civil law curriculum. The normal time frame for part-time students is four academic years plus one or two summer sessions. Resident study requires that the student carry and pass not less than eight credit hours a semester. All students in the evening division are part-time students. The maximum time allowed for completion of the degree by all students is five academic years of resident law study. All freshman students are required to schedule and complete the full academic load listed for their respective curricula during the first year of study. Moot Court must be scheduled and completed during the second year.

FIRST YEAR

<i>Fall Semester</i>	<i>Spring Semester</i>
LAW 700—Contracts I.....3	LCIV 710—Conventional Obligations ....3
LAW 705—Torts I.....3	LAW 710—Torts II .....2
LCIV 700—Civil Law of Persons .....3	LCIV 705—Civil Law Property .....3
LAW 770—Legal Profession .....2	LAW 715—Legal Research.....2
11	and Writing 10

SECOND AND THIRD YEAR

1996-97

LAW 750—Constitutional Law I .....3	LAW 755—Constitutional Law II .....3
LCIV 715—Successions .....3	LCIV 720—Donations .....2
LAW 735—Criminal Law .....2	LAW 740—Administration of Criminal Justice I .....3
LAW 765—Moot Court (Second Year) ..2	Elective .....3
or	11
Elective (Third Year).....2 or 3	
10 or 11	

¹ Number of elective hours to be taken by common law students.

² Students may substitute the Law and Poverty Seminar (LAW 782) or the course in Street Law (LAW 833) for the course in Law and Poverty.

SECOND AND THIRD YEAR

1997-98

LAW 760—Evidence.....	3	LAW 746—Business Organizations II.....	3
LAW 725—Civil Procedure I.....	3	LAW 730—Civil Procedure II.....	3
LAW 745—Business Organizations I.....	3	LAW 780—Taxation I.....	3
LAW 765—Moot Court ¹ (Second Year) .2		Elective	<u>2</u>
or			11
Elective (Third Year)	<u>2</u>		
	11		

FOURTH YEAR

LCIV 735—Louisiana Code of		LCIV 730—Community Property	3
Civil Procedure	3	LAW 781—Law and Poverty ²	2
LCIV 740—Security Rights	3	Electives	<u>6</u>
LCIV 725—Sales and Leases	3		11
Electives	<u>2</u>		
	11		

To earn the 90 credit hours required for graduation, students in the part-time curriculum must earn additional hours by attending summer sessions or by obtaining permission to schedule more than eleven hours during fall or spring semesters.

RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS

Twenty-four residence units are required for graduation. A full-time semester is equivalent to four residence units. This formula is used in determining a student's residence requirements when that student has transferred between the full-time and part-time divisions.

If a student in a full-time or part-time semester received less credit than required for residence credit, credit will be given on a proportionate basis based on the number of hours passed.

SKILLS CURRICULUM

In the academic year 1985-86, Loyola School of Law began offering, in addition to its academic curriculum, a program in practical lawyering skills. Loyola's Skills Curriculum, some seven years ahead of the 1992 report issued by the American Bar Association's Task Force on "Law Schools and the Profession" (the MacCrate Report), provides Loyola law students the opportunity to examine and refine the skills that lawyers need to do the work of their lifetime.

Each student must accumulate eight (8) skills credits in order to graduate. The specially designed courses, taught by practitioners and judges, examine "communication skills, writing skills, thinking to creative solutions, instilling a passion for the rights of clients, giving advice, learning cost/benefit analysis, learning financial management, understanding technology and learning to live and practice ethically."

¹ Law 765—Moot Court, offered each year, must be taken by second year students. The other second year courses alternate from one year to the next.

² Students may substitute the Law and Poverty Seminar (LAW 782) or the course in Street Law (LAW 833) for the course in Law and Poverty.

SUMMER SCHOOL

A limited number of courses are offered each summer in an eight-week session. Schedules are available in the spring. A maximum of six credit hours may be earned in New Orleans in a summer session.

All students, after completion of their freshman year, are permitted to enroll in summer school classes. Students are permitted to complete summer school regardless of the nature of their spring records. Summer school grades will be taken into account in the determination of status (good standing, probation, exclusion) for the fall semester.

STUDY ABROAD/FOREIGN PROGRAMS

As part of Loyola's civil law tradition and growing international emphasis, law courses are offered abroad in special summer sessions in eight countries located on five continents. One five-week session is held in Cuernavaca, Mexico, with an optional two-week extension in either Costa Rica or Brazil. Another five-week program is located in Kyoto, Japan. A third five-week session is held in Eastern Europe: Moscow and St. Petersburg, Russia, and Budapest, Hungary, with an optional two-week extension in Vienna, Austria. In the summer of 1996, a five-week session was offered for the first time in Capetown, South Africa. These sessions are offered in cooperation with prominent foreign law schools and emphasize comparative and international law subjects, especially those relevant to the host countries' legal systems and cultures.

Through Loyola's summer program in Kyoto, Japan, students can receive an introduction to Japanese law while living in one of the world's most historic cities. The program is held in conjunction with Doshisha University, among Japan's leading institutions of higher learning. Courses are taught by prominent Japanese and American scholars.

Students who choose to participate in the Mexican program may choose from a selection of four to six courses, which vary from year to year and include Comparative Law, Regulation of International Trade, U.S. Immigration and Nationality Law, Comparative Procedure and Evidence, and Comparative Poverty Law. Generally these courses satisfy required as well as elective course requirements. The courses are taught by Loyola professors as well as those from other schools (including Mexico). In addition, students may schedule an intensive Spanish language course with the Cuernavaca Language School which includes the option of living with a Mexican family. The optional two-week extension of the Latin American program will alternate between Costa Rica and Brazil from year to year.

The courses offered in the Eastern European session will vary from year to year. Subjects include Business Organizations, Comparative Law, Comparative Judicial Systems, Comparative Constitutional Law, and Socialist Legal Systems in Transition (a before and after look at the theory and structure of East European legal systems). There will be an optional two-week extension in Vienna comparing American, Austrian and German legal systems. The courses will be taught by Loyola professors as well as some from the Eotvos Lorand University in Budapest, the University of Vienna, and Moscow State University.

The major goal of the program in Capetown, South Africa, is to introduce America's future lawyers to the opportunities for meaningful participation in the opening of South Africa's economy and government to its previously oppressed racial and ethnic groups. In furtherance of this aim, Loyola has devised a program that blends economic and governmental/human rights elements, allowing students to focus on the area that interests them the most. In 1996, the program

was offered in cooperation with the University of Capetown and the University of the Western Cape.

Law students from all over the United States attend Loyola's summer program abroad. The program provides Loyola students with a chance to interact and exchange ideas with a broad spectrum of law students.

JURIS DOCTOR/MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

The JD/MBA program is designed for those students seeking advanced education in business administration in addition to education in the law.

Applicants for the JD/MBA program must apply separately to the School of Law and to the College of Business graduate program and be accepted individually to both. The schools together will determine whether the applicant is eligible for the combined program. The JD/MBA applicant must present satisfactory evidence of having earned an undergraduate degree as well as satisfactory completion of 30-36 credit hours of designated undergraduate business course requirements.

Normal degree requirements of 90 semester hours (Juris Doctor) and 30 semester hours (Master of Business Administration) are complemented and reduced to 81 semester hours (Juris Doctor) and 21 semester hours (Master of Business Administration). Each program is reduced by nine semester hours as each program accepts, as part of its requirement, nine semester hours from the other program.

Upon completion of the program, the student will be awarded two separate degrees. The requirements for both must be completed, however, before either degree can be awarded.

Students participating in the joint program must maintain a minimum grade point average of 2.30 (4.00 scale) in the School of Law and 3.00 (4.00 scale) in the College of Business Administration.

Students failing to meet all of the requirements of the program are awarded the Juris Doctor or Master of Business Administration degree only if they fulfill the requirements for the individual degree as outlined in the School of Law or Graduate bulletins, respectively.

JURIS DOCTOR/MASTER OF ARTS—RELIGIOUS STUDIES

The JD/MA in Religious Studies program is designed for those students seeking advanced education in the academic study of religion in addition to an education in the law. Concentrations in ethics, biblical studies and religious studies are available in the M.A. program.

Applicants for the JD/MA in Religious Studies program must apply separately to the School of Law and to the College of Arts and Sciences graduate program and be accepted individually to both. The schools together will determine whether the applicant is eligible for the combined program. The joint degree applicant must present satisfactory evidence of having earned an undergraduate degree as well as satisfactory completion of 9-12 credit hours of religious studies/philosophy.

Normal degree requirements of 90 semester hours (Juris Doctor) and 36 semester hours (Master of Arts) are complemented and reduced to 81 semester hours (Juris Doctor) and 27 semester hours (Master of Arts). Each program is reduced by nine semester hours as each program accepts, as part of its requirement, nine semester hours from the other program.

Upon completion of the program, the student will be awarded two separate degrees. The requirements for both must be completed, however, before either degree can be awarded.

Students participating in the joint program must maintain a minimum grade point average of 2.30 (4.00 scale) in the School of Law and 3.00 (4.00 scale) in the College of Arts and Sciences.

Students failing to meet all of the requirements of the program are awarded the Juris Doctor or Master of Arts degree only if they fulfill the requirements for the individual degree as outlined in the School of Law or Graduate bulletins, respectively.

For further information on the M.A., please write: Director of Graduate Studies, Department of Religious Studies, Loyola University, New Orleans, Louisiana 70118.

JURIS DOCTOR/MASTER OF ARTS—MASS COMMUNICATIONS

The JD/MA in Mass Communications program is designed for those anticipating careers in communications law, management, and policymaking. Through the program, future communication lawyers acquire an understanding of the industry. Future managers and policymakers obtain the legal knowledge and skills that allow them to operate effectively in the regulatory environment.

Applicants for the joint degree program must apply separately to the School of Law and to the Department of Communications graduate program and be accepted individually to both. The schools together will determine whether the applicant is eligible for the combined program. The applicant must present satisfactory evidence of having earned an undergraduate degree.

Normal degree requirements of 90 semester hours (Juris Doctor) and 30 semester hours plus a six-hour thesis or professional project (Master of Arts) are complemented and reduced to 81 semester hours (Juris Doctor) and 21 semester hours (Master of Arts) plus the thesis or project. Each program is thus reduced by nine semester hours as each accepts, as part of its requirement, nine semester hours from the other.

Upon completion of the program, the student will be awarded two separate degrees. The requirements for both must be completed, however, before either degree can be awarded. Joint degree students will also successfully complete Law 845, Mass Communication Law, and Law 850, Copyright Law. In addition, where appropriate, one member of the law faculty will participate in the candidate's M.A. thesis review committee. Students participating in the joint program must maintain a minimum grade point average of 2.30 (4.00 scale) in the School of Law and 3.00 (4.00 scale) in the Department of Communications, with no grade lower than a C in the latter.

Students failing to meet all of the requirements of the program are awarded the Juris Doctor or Master of Arts degree only if they fulfill the requirements for the individual degree as outlined in the School of Law or Graduate bulletins, respectively.

For further information on the M.A., please write: Director of Graduate Studies, Department of Communications, Loyola University, New Orleans, Louisiana 70118.

JURIS DOCTOR/MASTER OF URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING

The JD/MURP program is designed for those seeking professional training in planning cities and regions with specific emphasis given to their social, economic, environmental, political and physical aspects, as well as the interaction of these factors. This program is offered in conjunction with the University of New Orleans (UNO) through its College of Urban and Public Affairs. The objective of the program is to prepare students to be planners in city, regional, state and feder-

al planning agencies; private consulting firms and public service organizations; and other public or private institutions.

Applicants for this joint program must apply separately to the School of Law and to the UNO College of Urban and Public Affairs and be accepted individually to both. The schools together will determine whether the applicant is eligible for the combined program. The applicant must present satisfactory evidence of having earned an undergraduate degree.

Normal degree requirements of 90 semester hours (Juris Doctor) and 45 credit hours including a three to six-hour thesis (MURP) are complemented and reduced to 81 semester hours (Juris Doctor) and 36 credit hours (MURP) plus the thesis. Each program is thus reduced by nine semester hours as each accepts, as part of its requirements, nine semester hours from the other program.

Upon completion of the program, the student will be awarded two separate degrees. The requirements for both must be completed, however, before either degree can be awarded. A student will not be allowed to enroll in Loyola School of Law courses in Clinical Seminar, Legal Research or Independent Study. The nine hours of credit earned at UNO in the MURP program will count toward the total earned hours at Loyola but will not affect the student's cumulative Loyola grade point average. No credit will be awarded for a course taken in the UNO/MURP program unless the grade is at least equal to a C+ on the Loyola grading scale. No credit will be accepted until a student has successfully completed the first year of study at Loyola with an average of 2.3 or better. The student must maintain an average of 2.5 or better in the MURP program.

Students failing to meet all of the requirements of the program are awarded either the Juris Doctor or Master of Urban and Regional Planning degree only if they fulfill the requirements for the individual degree as outlined in the Loyola School of Law or UNO Graduate Bulletins, respectively. For further information on the MURP, please write: Graduate Coordinator, CUPA, University of New Orleans, LA 70148, (504) 286-6277.

JURIS DOCTOR/MASTER OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

The JD/MPA program is designed for those seeking an advanced degree in the field of governmental administration. This program is offered by the University of New Orleans (UNO) from the UNO College of Urban and Public Affairs. The program is interdisciplinary, with equal participation from the College of Urban and Public Affairs, the College of Business Administration, and the Department of Political Science at UNO.

Applicants for this joint program must apply separately to the School of Law and to the UNO College of Urban and Public Affairs and be accepted individually to both. The schools together will determine whether the applicant is eligible for the combined program. The applicant must present satisfactory evidence of having earned an undergraduate degree.

Normal degree requirements of 90 semester hours (Juris Doctor) and 42 credit hours including a six-hour thesis (MPA) are complemented and reduced to 81 semester hours (Juris Doctor) and 33 credit hours (MPA) plus the thesis. Each program is thus reduced by nine semester hours as each accepts, as part of its requirements, nine semester hours from the other program.

Upon completion of the program, the student will be awarded two separate degrees. The requirements for both must be completed, however, before either degree can be awarded. A student will not be allowed to enroll in Loyola School of Law courses in Clinical Seminar, Legal Research or Independent Study. The nine hours of credit earned at UNO MPA will count toward the total earned hours

at Loyola but will not affect the student's cumulative Loyola grade point average. No credit will be awarded for a course taken in the UNO MPA program unless the grade is at least equal to a C+ on the Loyola grading scale. No credit will be accepted until a student has successfully completed the first year of study at Loyola with an average of 2.3 or better. The student must maintain an average of 2.5 or better in the MPA program.

Students failing to meet all of the requirements of the program are awarded either the Juris Doctor or Master of Public Administration degree only if they fulfill the requirements for the individual degree as outlined in the Loyola School of Law or UNO Graduate Bulletins, respectively.

For further information on the MPA, please write: Graduate Coordinator, CUPA, University of New Orleans, New Orleans, LA 70148, (504) 286-6277.

CERTIFICATE IN CIVIL LAW AND COMMON LAW

In fall 1992, the faculty of the School of Law approved the creation of a program granting a Certificate in Civil Law and Common Law. This unique certification program is based upon Loyola's dual common law and civil law curricula and encourages substantial study of the two dominant Western legal systems. A student choosing to complete the requirements for the certificate will acquire an understanding of the conceptual framework of each legal system. In an era of increasing recognition of the international marketplace, an individual with this understanding is well equipped to deal with legal issues from the perspective of the two legal systems that prevail throughout much of the world.

Certificate Requirements for Common Law Students

Common law students are eligible to receive the certificate at graduation upon the successful completion of all requirements for common law students plus three additional courses:

- 1. LCIV 705 Civil Law Property3 hrs.
- 2. LCIV 710 Civil Law Conventional Obligations.....3 hrs.
- 3. *and one of the following courses:*
 - LCIV 700 Civil Law of Persons3 hrs.
 - LCIV 715 Successions.....3 hrs.
 - LCIV 720 Donations.....2 hrs.
 - LCIV 725 Sales and Leases.....3 hrs.
 - LCIV 730 Community Property3 hrs.
 - LCIV 740 Security Rights3 hrs.

Certificate Requirements for Civil Law Students

Civil law students are eligible to receive the certificate at graduation upon the successful completion of all requirements for civil law students plus three additional courses:

- 1. LCOM 710 Common Law Property II.....3 hrs.
- 2. LCOM 720 Commercial Transactions.....3 hrs.
- 3. *and one of the following courses:*
 - LCOM 701 Contracts II3 hrs.
 - LCOM 705 Common Law Property I.....3 hrs.
 - LCOM 715 Trusts and Estates3 hrs.
 - LCOM 721 Secured Transactions.....2 hrs.

In addition, in order to be eligible to receive the certificate, a student must satisfy the "Perspective Course" requirement by taking either Western Legal Tradition (3 hrs.—LAW 803) or Comparative Law (3 hrs.—LAW 881).

CERTIFICATE IN INTERNATIONAL LEGAL STUDIES

The certificate program in International Legal Studies is designed to help prepare law students for professional careers in the emerging global economy. A student choosing to complete the requirements for this certificate will acquire an understanding of the conceptual framework of the international legal order and will receive a special certificate at graduation.

Students are eligible to receive the certificate upon the successful completion of all requirements for graduation in either the civil law curriculum or the common law curriculum plus four additional courses aggregating at least 10 credit hours selected from the following list of elective courses.

LAW 803	Western Legal Tradition.....	3 hrs.
LAW 805	Law of European Communities.....	3 hrs.
LAW 832	Immigration and Nationality Law	3 hrs.
LAW 876	Conflict of Laws.....	3 hrs.
LAW 878	International Law.....	3 hrs.
LAW 879	International Commercial Law.....	3 hrs.
LAW 881	Comparative Law	3 hrs.
LAW 884	International Law Seminar.....	2 hrs.
LAW 887	Federal Taxation Seminar.....	2 hrs.
	<i>(when taught with international taxation focus)</i>	
LAW 889	Law and Society in Japan.....	2 or 3 hrs.
LAWG 842	Comparative Judicial Process	1 hr.
LAWG 879	International Trade Regulation.....	2 hrs.
LAWG 884	Latin American Law Seminar	2 hrs.
LAWG 890	Current Issues in Japanese Law	2 or 3 hrs.

Other comparative or international law courses offered by Loyola or other accredited American law schools may be approved by the associate dean for academic affairs for partial fulfillment of the requirements of the certificate program.

ELECTIVES

In order to provide a greater degree of predictability in regard to the scheduling of courses, the electives offered in the School of Law are divided into three categories.

CATEGORY I consists of those courses which the School of Law will make every effort to offer each year. Insufficient faculty or extraordinary circumstances may make it impossible to adhere to this plan, but whenever there is a conflict, these courses will be given first consideration.

CATEGORY II consists of those courses the School of Law will attempt to offer every other year. The same caveat applies as in Category I.

CATEGORY III consists of those courses which will be offered whenever student interest and faculty availability permit. Student interest will be consulted in determining which of these courses will be offered in any given semester. Courses in Category III will be offered only when arrangements have been made to offer those in the first two groups. They may, however, be offered frequently, even yearly, if student interest and faculty availability permit.

CATEGORY I

Administrative Law	International Law
Admiralty	'Jurisprudence
American Legal History	Labor Law
Business Planning	Law Review Honors Tutorial
Clinical Seminar	Law Review Seminar
'Comparative Law	Legal Accounting
Conflict of Laws	Legal Research
Courts in a Federal System	Louisiana Probate
Creditors' Rights and Bankruptcy	Louisiana Trusts
Federal Income Tax of Corporations	Negotiable Instruments
Federal Taxation of Wealth Transmission	Trial Practice Seminar
Independent Study	'Western Legal Tradition

CATEGORY II

Administration of Criminal Justice II	Family Law
Administration of Criminal Justice III	Insurance Law
Antitrust Law	International Law Seminar
Constitutional Law Seminar	Land Development Law
Copyright Law	Maritime Personal Injury
Corporate Finance	Mineral Law
Dialogues in Law and Ethics	Products Liability
Employee Remedies (Personal Injuries)	Securities Regulation
Environmental Law	Sex Discrimination Law Seminar
Estate Planning	Workers' Compensation

CATEGORY III

Administrative Advocacy	Federal Taxation Seminar
Advanced Federal Income Taxation	Financial Institutions Law
Advanced Property Law Seminar	Immigration and Nationality Law
Advanced Torts Seminar	International Commercial Law
Capital Punishment	Introduction to Logic and Legal Reasoning
Child Advocacy Law Seminar	Juvenile Law Seminar
Civil Code: Problems and Doctrine	Law and Education Seminar
Client Interviewing, Counseling and Negotiation	Law and Medicine
Comparative Law Seminar	Law and Social Science Seminar
Computer Law	Law and Society in Japan
Construction Industry Law Seminar	Law of European Communities
Consumer Law	Legislative Advocacy
Contracts/Commercial Law Seminar	Legislative Process
Criminal Law Seminar	Louisiana Probate Seminar
Current Issues in Japanese Law	Mass Communications Law
Employment Discrimination	Mediation and Arbitration
Environmental Law Seminar	Patent Law
Evidence/Procedure Seminar	Poverty Law Seminar
Family Law Seminar	Regulated Industries
Federal Appellate Advocacy	Sports and Entertainment Industries Seminar
Federal Criminal Law	
Federal Tax Procedure	

—CONTINUED

¹ Students are required to take at least one of these courses prior to graduation.

State and Local Government Law
Taxation of Partnerships
Title Examination

Trademark, Trade name and Unfair
Trade Practices Law
Urban Legal Problems (Zoning Law)

LEGAL RESEARCH (LAW 898) and INDEPENDENT STUDY (LAW 899)

Students wishing to register for these courses should obtain a copy of the current rules and regulations governing the courses from the student records coordinator.

AUDITING COURSES

Students may audit any course offered by the School of Law. If the student wishes the course to appear on his or her transcript, a tuition charge will be made and the course will be listed as AU. If the student does not wish the course to be on his or her transcript, there will be no tuition charge for auditing the course.



ACADEMIC REGULATIONS

HONOR CODE

Students in the School of Law are governed by an honor code. An elected student committee acts as a fact finding committee for honor code purposes. The committee reviews complaints and conducts hearings. If a complaint is found to be substantial and if it is sustained after hearing, the student may appeal to the dean. The honor code is printed in full on page 94.

KNOWLEDGE OF REGULATIONS

Students are responsible for compliance with the regulations of the university and should familiarize themselves with the provisions of this bulletin distributed by the Office of Admissions, the Academic Rules, Policies and Procedures pamphlet distributed by the Dean's Office, the Registration Schedules distributed by the Office of the Registrar, the Student Handbook distributed by the Office of Student Affairs, posted official notices, and instructions given to students.

The university, through the deans, may authorize changes and exceptions where it finds them desirable and consistent with the continuous and orderly review of its policies. Upon enrollment, it is understood that both the student and the parents or guardians of a dependent student agree that the student will be governed by the university regulations and will abide by decisions made by proper authorities of the university regarding the individual student.

COURSE LOAD

Full-time students will not be permitted to schedule more than 16 hours of law work in any semester without special permission from the associate dean for academic affairs of the School of Law. However, students who are registered for a full schedule in either the day or evening division may audit any course they have not scheduled. They should receive permission of the faculty member offering the course. Full-time upperclassmen will not be permitted to schedule less than 10 hours of law work in any one semester. Full-time freshmen must schedule 16 hours in the first semester and 15 hours in the second semester.

Part-time students will not be permitted to schedule more than 11 hours of law work in any one semester. Part-time upperclassmen will not be permitted to schedule less than eight hours each semester unless it is impossible for them to choose that many from the courses that are offered. Part-time freshmen must schedule 11 hours in the first semester and 10 in the second semester.

Students must complete their requirements in five calendar years.

Students registered in the School of Law will not be permitted to register for courses in any other school without special permission from the associate dean for academic affairs of the School of Law. Permission will be granted only to upperclassmen in special instances. Except for those students enrolled in the JD/MBA or JD/MA programs, no one will be permitted to take more than three hours of work in another school while enrolled in the School of Law.

WRITING REQUIREMENT

The faculty has established a requirement that a student demonstrate writing ability by the successful completion (as evidenced by a grade of C or higher) of one of the following:

1. LAW 891 Law Review Honors Tutorial
2. LAW 892 Law Review Seminar
3. LAW 893 Poverty Law Journal Honors Tutorial
4. LAW 894 Poverty Law Journal Seminar
5. LAW 898 Legal Research (a 2-hour credit assignment)
6. LAW 801 Advanced Property Law Seminar
7. LAW 802 Law and Education Seminar
8. LAW 813 Evidence/Procedure Seminar
9. LAW 819 Construction Industry Law Seminar
10. LAW 826 Advanced Torts Seminar
11. LAW 827 Contracts/Commercial Law Seminar
12. LAW 831 Law and Social Science Seminar
13. LAW 853 Family Law Seminar
14. LAW 855 Child Advocacy Seminar
15. LAW 862 Criminal Law Seminar
16. LAW 865 Juvenile Law Seminar
17. LAW 867 Business Planning Seminar
18. LAW 877 Constitutional Law Seminar
19. LAW 884 International Law Seminar
20. LAW 885 Sex Discrimination Law Seminar
21. LAW 886 Environmental Law Seminar
22. LAW 887 Federal Taxation Seminar
23. Any new seminar or course or existing course in which a paper of suitable length and quality is either required or offered by the instructor as an option.

PERSPECTIVE COURSE (READING) REQUIREMENT

The faculty has also established a requirement that students take one of three courses which give a philosophical or historical perspective on law: Jurisprudence, Western Legal Tradition, or Comparative Law. Other courses from time to time may be added to this list.

LSTAR—(LOYOLA STUDENT TELEPHONE-ASSISTED REGISTRATION)

Early registration, registration, late registration, and drop/add are conducted by LSTAR. Actual dates and times are listed in the early registration and registration booklets. By registering through LSTAR, the student's registration is automatically confirmed and he or she will be billed accordingly. At the end of early registration and again after drop/add, students are mailed a program notice which verifies their registered courses.

Disabled students who notify the registrar's office will be assisted in their registration by a staff member.

EARLY REGISTRATION

Only currently enrolled students may participate in early registration for the subsequent term. Graduating students and transient students are not eligible. Early registration is conducted by telephone in November and April.

If a student decides not to return to the university in the semester for which

he or she early registered, the student must officially withdraw before the semester begins. (See *Withdrawal from the University*.) Students with financial obligations to the university are subject to having their early registration cancelled according to the promissory note signed with the Office of Student Finance.

REGISTRATION

Registration is held at the beginning of the term for new students and for students enrolled in the previous term who did not participate in early registration. Students who early registered may drop or add at registration. Those admitted as transient students must complete their credentials during the term of their first admission and thus must be readmitted for the next term as non-degree-seeking students or degree-seeking students in order to continue their enrollment. Students with financial obligations to the university may not register until such obligations have been satisfied.

Handicapped students who notify the dean's office will be assisted in their registration by a staff member.

LATE REGISTRATION

Late registration is normally held for two days after the designated registration period. A late registration fee is assessed, and a student may be required to pay tuition in full. Students with financial obligations to the university may not register until such obligations have been satisfied.

DROP/ADD PERIOD

After late registration, a \$5 per transaction drop/add fee is charged. Because of external and internal reportings on enrollments, deadlines for drop/add activity must be strictly enforced. A dropped course is removed from the student's record.

Registration for the audit grading option may be selected by students during any registration activity or the drop/add period **and may not be changed at a later date**. Students are referred to early registration and registration booklets which contain specific instructions regarding this selection and other special registration procedure.

WITHDRAWAL FROM COURSES

Prior to the deadline for withdrawal stated in the academic calendar in the registration booklet for the term, students may receive an administrative withdrawal from a course. Students receive a W in the course. The transaction requires the advisor's and the instructor's signatures.

After this administrative withdrawal period, students may petition their instructors no later than two weeks before the last class day. Based on the student's petition, a faculty member may award a UW or require the student to complete the course. Failure to obtain an administrative withdrawal or to petition the instructor may result in the grade of AF. The decision of the faculty member is recorded on the final grade roster.

Permission to drop Legal Research (LAW 898) or Independent Study (LAW 899) shall require prior written permission of the associate dean for academic affairs.

First-year students are not permitted to drop courses. Second-year students in the part-time curriculum cannot drop Moot Court. Other restrictions may exist.

WITHDRAWAL FROM THE UNIVERSITY

A student who withdraws from the university during a term before taking the final examinations for the term forfeits all credit work done in that term.

To withdraw officially from the university a student must:

1. Obtain a withdrawal form from the Office of Law Records, in the School of Law.
2. Obtain signatures of the designated officials on the withdrawal form.
3. Obtain clearance from the Office of Residential Life. (Resident students only.)
4. Obtain all needed signatures and return all forms to the Office of the Registrar on the main campus.

Students should consult the official university calendar for the tuition refund schedule in the registration booklet for the term.

Those students who withdraw officially from the university on or before the last day for dropping courses as recorded in the academic calendar will have the courses removed from their records. Students withdrawing from the university after the drop period but in the withdrawal period will receive Ws. After the withdrawal period, a grade is assigned by the instructor.

Students who have not been enrolled at the university for a period of two terms or more must complete the degree requirements in effect at the time of their re-entry.

ADA COMPLIANCE

It is the policy and practice of the School of Law to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, and state and local requirements regarding students and applicants with disabilities. Under these laws, no qualified individual with a disability shall be denied access to or participation in services, programs and activities of the School of Law. Students with documented disabilities that require reasonable accommodations must identify themselves to the associate dean of students when they enter law school or, at the latest, six weeks before law examinations begin.

MEDICAL WITHDRAWAL

A student will be granted a medical withdrawal from the university within the term the student is incapacitated, providing that detailed written documentation is provided by the student's health care professional to the associate dean for academic affairs, who will make a final recommendation to the vice president for student affairs.

Any student receiving a medical withdrawal during the term may be required to remain out of class the succeeding term. (This decision will be based on seriousness of illness and time of withdrawal.) Medical withdrawals must be made within the term being requested (during illness). The associate vice president for student affairs will determine the appropriate refund, if any.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Students enrolled in a term may apply to the associate dean for academic affairs for a leave of absence for either the next term or the next academic year. Application requires the completion of a leave of absence form available in the Office of the Registrar. Students returning from a leave of absence are subject to the policies of the bulletin under which they were originally admitted.

A leave of absence is not granted to a student transferring to another school.

ENROLLMENT AT OTHER LAW SCHOOLS

The associate dean for academic affairs may give written permission for a student to take courses at other law schools, thus assuring the student that the courses will be applied toward the student's current program. An official copy of

the transcript from the other school must be submitted to the Office of Law Records in the School of Law prior to the completion of Loyola's next term. No credit will be awarded for a course taken at another law school unless the grade in that course is at least equal to the minimum grade point average required for graduation at that school. If a student fails to earn such a grade in a course required for graduation from Loyola, the course must be repeated. Credit earned at other schools will count toward total earned hours but will not affect the student's cumulative grade point average.

Students are cautioned that the associate dean for academic affairs will only grant permission to take courses elsewhere when compelling reasons are demonstrated.

SUMMER SCHOOL POLICY

Students pursuing degrees at Loyola are encouraged to advance their progress toward completion by attending Loyola's summer sessions. **Loyola students desiring to attend summer sessions elsewhere must have prior written permission from the associate dean for academic affairs if they want such credits to apply toward a Loyola degree.**

Students are cautioned that the associate dean for academic affairs will only grant permission to take courses elsewhere when compelling reasons are demonstrated.

CLASSIFICATION

Degree seeking students are admitted to a degree program and classified as follows:

Freshmen	Total Hours	Juniors	Total Hours
Day Program	0-31	Day Program	32-59
Evening Program	0-21	Evening Program	40-68
Sophomores		Seniors	
Evening Program	22-39	Day Program	60-90
		Evening Program	69-90

ATTENDANCE

Regular and punctual attendance is required. No student will be given credit for work done in any course in which he or she has failed to attend at least 75 percent of the scheduled classes. Excessive absences will result in a grade of UW. The student has the primary responsibility to keep a record of absences.

Upon a showing of compelling hardship and in exceptional circumstances, the Student Petitions Committee may relieve a student of this requirement. Petitions for this purpose must be submitted in a timely manner—at least a week prior to the examination period. The committee may permit the student to take the examination or give no relief.

EXAMINATIONS AND GRADES

Examinations are given at the end of each semester. The alphabetical system of grading is used. The quality of work indicated by these grades is as follows:

- A** Excellent. This grade is assigned 4 quality points per semester hour.
- B+** Good. This grade is assigned 3.5 quality points per semester hour.
- B** Good. This grade is assigned 3 quality points per semester hour.
- C+** Satisfactory. This grade is assigned 2.5 quality points per semester hour.
- C** Satisfactory. This grade is assigned 2 quality points per semester hour.

D+ Unsatisfactory. This grade is assigned 1.5 quality points per semester hour.

D Unsatisfactory. This grade is assigned 1 quality points per semester hour.

F Failure or failure to withdraw. No quality points are assigned.

Other grades that may be given are:

AF Absent from Examination.

AU Audit.

AI Audit Incomplete.

I Incomplete. The I grade is to be assigned only when the instructor has been presented with serious and compelling reasons why the student should be allowed to complete the course at a later date. These reasons are customarily medical. The I grade is not an automatic extension. If the I grade is not made up by the end of the term subsequent to the term in which it was incurred, it can only be made up by special permission of the dean. An I grade which is not made up becomes permanent. A permanent I is not included in tabulation of hours or grade point average.

IP In Progress. (To be awarded only with the registrar's permission in courses that span more than one term.)

W Administrative Withdrawal.

UW Unauthorized Withdrawal. (Excessive absences.)

An incomplete grade may only be given for Legal Research (LAW 898) upon presentation of written evidence of a medical or other handicap or compelling reason preventing the timely completion of the project. Incomplete grades must be approved by the faculty member supervising the project, and the associate dean for academic affairs must be notified that the incomplete grade is being given.

In the case of a student who fails to appear for an examination without officially withdrawing, the following action will be taken:

1. Upon timely petition addressed to the Student Petitions Committee, the student, when he or she presents evidence of sufficient cause, such as personal illness, death in the immediate family or unavoidable detention out of town, may be permitted to take a deferred examination. In the interim the record of the student will list the course(s) as "Incomplete" until the examination has been completed.
2. In all other cases the record will be marked AF. This grade will be considered as an F in determining grade point average and will indicate nonfulfillment of the examination for required course purposes.
3. Once a student receives a copy of the examination he or she is committed to receive a grade. If a student is present to take an examination, but for serious reason believes that he or she is unable to take it, the student should immediately advise the instructor of the circumstances.

THE GRADE APPEAL SYSTEM

- I. No grade is appealable unless it is at least 1.5 points lower than the student's overall grade point average or semester grade point average-whichever is lower, exclusive of the challenged grade. Any appeal is waived unless the appeal form is submitted within three weeks of the posting of a student's last grade.
- II. To effect an appeal of a grade, a student must:
 1. Have discussed the examination and the grade with the professor

- unless the professor is unable or unwilling to do so prior to the waiver date,
2. Have an honest and mature intellectual conviction that he/she deserved a higher grade than that received, and
 3. Have presented the examination to a student committee for the purpose of determining whether or not the appeal is frivolous. The committee shall be appointed by the president of the Student Bar Association and will consist of seniors. A majority vote of said committee shall decide the issue. If the appeal is deemed frivolous, the student shall not be allowed to continue his appeal.
- III. In order to appeal, the student should obtain an appeal form available in the Office of the Dean and complete the applicable portions of it. The completed form should be forwarded to the associate dean for academic affairs.
- IV. If the student committee determines that the appeal is not frivolous, the associate dean for academic affairs shall appoint a committee composed of two faculty members who, if feasible, either teach the same course or have recognized expertise in the same field. The faculty committee will read the examination in question and shall have the option to read other papers from the same course for purposes of comparison. Both the student and the professor of the course in question shall have the right to meet with the faculty committee to present any relevant information.
- V. If both faculty members agree that there is no reasonable basis for the grade assigned, it shall be changed to the nearest grade that is reasonable.

GRADE POINT AVERAGES

A student's grade point average is based on the credit hours, grading method, grade awarded and quality points. The following definitions apply:

QUALITY HOURS are the units upon which a student's grade point average is calculated. They differ from earned hours because quality hours do not include the pass grade and do include failed courses.

LOYOLA EARNED HOURS are the credit hours earned while taking courses at Loyola.

TOTAL EARNED HOURS are the credit hours earned while taking courses at Loyola as well as the hours awarded for transfer work toward a student's degree.

COURSE QUALITY POINTS are calculated by multiplying the quality points associated with a grade (A = 4, etc.) by the quality hours. (A 3-credit-hour course with a grade of A will result in 12 quality points.)

GRADE POINT AVERAGES are calculated by dividing the total quality points by the total quality hours.

CUMULATIVE GRADE POINT AVERAGES include only the course work taken at Loyola.

GRADE REPORTS

A report of the grades made by a student in his or her scheduled courses is sent to the student at the end of each term. Grades may be released to parents or guardians if the student certifies that he or she is claimed as a dependent for federal income tax purposes. This certification must be made each term at the time of registration.

Loyola's grade reports list the courses, grades, Loyola grade point average (both cumulative and term), and the total earned hours.

Grade reports are withheld until all financial indebtedness to the university is satisfied.

CHANGE OF GRADE

An instructor may change a grade previously assigned by submitting a completed change of grade form to the Office of the Registrar. The instructor must request the grade change form, cite the reason for changing the grade, and obtain the approval of the dean.

STUDENT PETITIONS COMMITTEE

This committee receives petitions from students seeking variances from the rules and policies of the School of Law. Requests must be made in a timely manner.

JURIS DOCTOR DEGREE REQUIREMENTS

To be eligible for graduation a student must earn 90 credit hours, have a minimum grade point average of 2.0 on all work attempted, complete the required courses, and complete the period of resident study extending over a minimum of three academic years.

GRADING SYSTEM

Students are ranked within their class at the end of each term. There is no established grading curve.

Grade point average and rank-in-class vary slightly from year to year. The range for the class of May 1996 was:

GPA	RANK
3.429.....	Top 10%
3.146.....	Top 25%
3.067.....	Top 33%
2.846.....	Top 50%

The School of Law suggests that prospective employers look primarily at the class rank of student/graduate applicants and not only at grade point averages.

ACADEMIC STANDARDS

A student is expected to do satisfactory work and, therefore, to maintain a minimum average of 2.0 at all times.

A student who has failed a required course must repeat that course. A student who has earned a grade of less than C may repeat the course for credit. In such cases, both grades will be posted on the student's transcript.

ACADEMIC PROBATION

A student will be on academic probation at any time the overall average is less than 2.0. Students on academic probation may not hold office or otherwise participate in formal extracurricular activities of the School of Law.

EXCLUSIONS

A student will be automatically excluded from the School of Law if:

1. at the end of the first fall, spring and summer semesters of law school work the student's overall average is less than 2.0;
2. at any time thereafter the overall average of a full-time or part-time student is less than 2.0, providing the student has been on academic probation for the semester immediately preceding exclusion.

See also the rules pertaining to summer school on page 25.

COURSES OF STUDY

Students may have an undergraduate, graduate and/or professional course of study at Loyola University. Each course of study results in a separate grade point

average which will not reflect courses taken in other programs. Therefore, students who receive bachelor's degrees and return to take undergraduate courses as a law or graduate student do not affect their undergraduate grade point averages with this later course work. In addition, the graduate or law grade point average will not include quality points for undergraduate courses. Students in joint JD/MBA programs have their law and graduate grade point averages computed separately.

CHANGE OF DIVISION

Students may request a change of division (Civil Law Day, Civil Law Evening or Common Law) by completing the appropriate form and submitting it to the law school records coordinator or the director of admissions. Submission of this form should be done prior to registration for the term in which the change is to take effect.

ELIGIBILITY FOR GRADUATION—CERTIFICATION TO SIT FOR BAR EXAMINATION

Students must meet the specific requirements of their degree programs as set forth in this bulletin. The university, through the deans, may authorize changes and exceptions where it finds them desirable and consistent with the continuous and orderly review of its policies.

To be eligible for graduation, students must have fulfilled their specific degree program requirements and college requirements, must have a 2.0 Loyola cumulative grade point average, and have been certified to graduate by their dean.

In order to be certified for graduation and in order to be certified to the appropriate bar admission authorities for eligibility to take a bar exam, the student must satisfy all financial obligations to the university.

In the first part of the academic year in which a student expects to graduate, he or she must apply for graduation with the registrar. If unable to graduate in that term, the student must reapply for graduation.

GRADUATION

Loyola confers degrees in May, August, and December. After grades are received, the university determines graduation grade point averages and distinctions. Subsequently, the Office of the Registrar posts the degrees and distinctions to transcripts. Diplomas and transcripts are not released until the student has discharged all financial and contractual obligations to the university. After a student has graduated, no change may be made in his or her record, except to correct a discrepancy (see Grade Reports, page 40).

GRADUATION DISTINCTIONS

Graduation distinctions are determined on the basis of the student's Loyola cumulative grade point average.

A student who has made a cumulative average of 3.4 graduates *cum laude*; one who has made an average of 3.6, *magna cum laude*; and one who has made an average of 3.8, *summa cum laude*. These distinctions are inscribed on the diplomas, noted in the list of graduates published for the commencement exercises, and listed on the transcripts.

COMMENCEMENT

Loyola holds a commencement at the end of the fall and spring terms. The commencement program is not a certification document of the university.

TRANSCRIPTS

Loyola is authorized to distribute only Loyola's own transcripts, not transcripts from other universities. Only the Office of the Registrar may issue transcripts. Students may have three records at Loyola which comprise the official transcript: undergraduate, graduate, and law. Upon a student's signed request, all official transcripts are sent by the registrar's office to others. Transcripts marked, "Issued to the Student," are given by the registrar's office to students. In accordance with recommendations of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers, official transcripts issued to students should not be treated as an official academic credential. Transcripts carry notations identifying major, degree program, Loyola term and cumulative statistics, degrees earned at Loyola and other institutions, date of birth, and prior academic level. Academic exclusion and dismissal are indicated on the transcript for students placed in this status.

Loyola will withhold transcripts, grade reports, diplomas, and statements of honorable dismissal until indebtedness to the university has been discharged.

POLICY ON RELEASE OF INFORMATION

Loyola makes every endeavor to keep the students educational records confidential and out of the hands of those who would use them for other than legitimate purposes. All members of the faculty, administration, and clerical staff respect confidential information about students which they acquire in the course of their work. At the same time, Loyola tries to be flexible enough in its policies not to hinder the student, the institution, or the community in their legitimate pursuits.

Documents submitted by or for the student in support of an application for admission or for transfer credit are not returned to the student nor sent elsewhere by request. In exceptional cases, however, when another transcript is unobtainable, copies may be prepared and released to prevent hardship to the student. The student should present a signed request. Usually, the copy, marked as a certified copy of what is in the student's file, is released.

The complete policy on release of student information follows.

Public Law 93-380 (also known as the Buckley Amendment and as the Privacy Rights of Parents and Students—Section 438 of the General Education Provisions Act) permits only the release of "directory information" about students without the student's written consent. Directory information includes:

Student's name, address, telephone number, date and place of birth, college, major, classification, dates of enrollment, degrees conferred, dates of conferral, any graduation distinctions, and the institution attended immediately prior to admission.

The law further provides that any student may, upon written request, restrict the printing of such directory information in the student address directory. The student may so indicate at each registration.

The law requires written consent of the student for the release to anyone (including parents) of other than directory information with the following exceptions: (a) other school officials within the educational institution who have legitimate educational interests; (b) officials of schools to which the student seeks to transfer; (c) the comptroller general of the United States, the HEW secretary, the administrative head of an education agency, or state educational authorities; (d) in connection with a student's application for, or receipt of financial aid; (e) state and local officials or authorities to which such information is specifically required to be reported under state statute adopted prior to November 19, 1974;

(f) organizations or educational agencies conducting legitimate research, provided no personal identifiable information about the student is made public; (g) accrediting organizations; (h) parents of a dependent student upon proof of dependency; (i) in connection with an emergency when such information is necessary to protect the health or safety of the student or other persons; and (j) the Veterans Administration.

Loyola University administrators and faculty may have access to information contained in students' records on a need to know basis.

Personal information shall only be transferred to a third party, however, on the condition that such party will not permit any other party to have access to the information without the written consent of the student and that the information be utilized only for the specific purpose for which it was released.

Under the law, any student has the right to inspect and challenge his or her own educational file, with the exception of letters of recommendation or other material when the author was guaranteed confidentiality prior to January 1, 1975. Positive identification of the student shall be required for such examination and a university official shall remain in the immediate vicinity during the examination process.

VETERANS AND SOCIAL SECURITY CERTIFICATIONS

Immediately following registration held in the beginning of each term, students who are eligible for benefits through the Veterans and Social Security Administrations can be certified by the assistant registrar in the Office of the Registrar. In accordance with Title 38, United States Code, *Veterans Benefits*, Loyola University certifies only those students who are admitted to a degree program and who are making satisfactory progress as determined by the probationary and exclusion policies of the university's colleges.

Reimbursement is certified for courses only and excludes non-credit courses. All inquiries concerning the certification should be directed to the assistant registrar in the Office of the Registrar.

Credit Hour Certification Rules for Veterans

Classification	Full Time	3/4 Time	1/2 Time	1/4 Time
LAW				
Day or Evening	9.....	6.....	3.....	2.....
Summer School	6.....	3.....	—.....	—.....



RESOURCES AND SPECIAL PROGRAMS

LAW LIBRARY

The law library houses approximately 250,000 volumes and microform equivalents to support the common law and civil law programs of the School of Law. Statutes, reporters, digests, treatises, looseleaves, journals, foreign and international materials can all be found on the library's three floors. A staff of seventeen, including eight librarians, are ready to assist students and faculty in locating the materials they need.

Special effort has also been made in acquiring materials to support scholarly research, particularly materials from civil law jurisdictions. The Library is a depository for federal, Louisiana, and GATT documents. Audiovisual materials and microforms also help supplement the collection. The card catalog, on the second floor of the library, can be used to access all titles in the library.

LEXIS and WESTLAW are available for students' educational use. The library has ten WESTLAW terminals and eleven LEXIS terminals. They are available every hour of library operation. The library also subscribes to NEXIS, accessible through the LEXIS terminals and Dialog, available through the WESTLAW terminals. NEXIS includes numerous general journal and newspaper titles and wire services searchable in full text. Dialog offers multiple databases in abstract and full text format and includes newspapers and reference materials. Both LEXIS and WESTLAW offer students personal passwords providing access to the systems from home computers.

The library has ample table, carrel and lounge seating available for library users. In addition, six group study rooms and seven audiovisual rooms are located on the third floor of the library. Photocopiers, divided between the three floors, accept copicards which can be purchased in the library. A computer lab is housed on the second floor of the library. The Legal Writing Workshop, set up to assist law students in writing techniques, is also located on the second floor of the library.

PHYSICAL FACILITIES

The School of Law is housed in a 111,000-square-foot facility on the Broadway campus. The four-story building includes a combination appellate moot court room-auditorium, a trial moot court room, five lecture rooms, seminar-meeting rooms, the law clinic, placement interviewing facilities, a student lounge, faculty and administrative offices, and student activity offices. An extensive system of built-in audiovisual equipment has been installed for the use of students, faculty and staff. The facility also houses the Loyola Law Clinic, an operational law office providing legal services to those who might not otherwise be served.

LAW REVIEW

The Loyola Law Review is a scholarly periodical published four times per year by the editors and members of the Law Review. The Editorial Board extends candidacy for the review based on scholastic achievement at the end of the first

year, and based on an annual write-on competition. The candidates participate in a program of legal research, writing, and editing leading to the publication of the Law Review.

POVERTY LAW JOURNAL

With the support of the School of Law and the Gillis W. Long Poverty Law Center, students publish the Loyola Poverty Law Journal. The Poverty Law Journal is one of only two law journals in the nation devoted to issues faced by the poor, children, the elderly, and others who may be unable to protect their own interests. Qualified students are chosen as candidates and invited to participate in the writing, editing, and publishing of the Poverty Law Journal. Additional members are selected from an annual writing contest. Materials for publication are contributed by students, professors, and other legal professionals.

MOOT COURT

Moot court, a comprehensive program in which students are given an opportunity to participate in intramural and intercollegiate moot court competition, offers training in the art of oral advocacy and the skills of brief writing.

A moot court board, composed of five senior law students, is responsible for the organization, administration, and selection of members of the national moot court teams who compete with other law schools in the region and nationwide.

Selection for the positions on the teams is made on a competitive basis, with each participant graded individually on each appearance before a bench of judges. Eliminations are made and selections are based on those grades.

In the past, Loyola teams have won regional and national competitions.

GILLIS W. LONG POVERTY LAW CENTER

The Gillis W. Long Poverty Law Center was established in 1985 at Loyola School of Law by act of the United States Congress in memory of the late Congressman from Louisiana whose career exemplified service to the needs of the disadvantaged. The center provides training, research and other support to organizations and individuals who are involved in the delivery of legal services to the poor.

LAW CLINIC

The Loyola Law Clinic provides senior law students an opportunity to gain practical experience in criminal, civil and administrative law in a live clinical environment. Participating students receive a total of six hours credit for two semesters of work in the program. Working under the supervision of attorneys, students investigate, prepare, negotiate, and try civil and criminal cases. A limited number of openings are available in local district attorney and city attorney offices. Preference is given to students who have demonstrated an interest in exploring ways to expand the delivery of legal services to those in society who do not have the resources to secure competent legal representation.

THE PUBLIC LAW CENTER

The Public Law Center is a public interest law firm, jointly operated by Loyola Law School and Tulane Law School. It is a unique clinical program devoted to training students in legislative and administrative advocacy rather than in courtroom litigation. The center drafts proposed legislation and agency regulations as a means of providing representation for groups traditionally underrepresented in the legislative and administrative processes. The center provides valuable training in public law for second and third year law students.

ROBERT A. AINSWORTH, JR., LECTURE

Friends and admirers of the late Judge Robert A. Ainsworth, Jr., have endowed a lectureship to permit distinguished speakers to appear annually at the School of Law. Judge Ainsworth served as a Judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana and as a Judge on the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.

BRENDAN BROWN NATURAL LAW INSTITUTE

The Brendan Brown Natural Law Institute, established through the generosity of the late Brendan Brown, a faculty member in the School of Law, sponsors lectures, colloquia and other scholarly activities in keeping with Professor Brown's love of the natural law and scholarly discourse.

LOYOLA'S CHAPTER OF AMERICAN INNS OF COURT

In 1988, Loyola School of Law organized and sponsored a chapter of the American Inns of Court, which was chartered on June 10, 1988, as the Thomas More Inn of Court. Although sponsored by Loyola, the Inn's membership consists of prominent judges and lawyers, two Loyola professors and twelve students. The average membership of the Loyola chapter is 70.

The American Inns of Court movement was chartered in 1985. The founders were seeking to establish in America some of the values of the English Inns of Court. The AIC concept seeks to encourage excellence in the litigation practice, with particular emphasis on the development of litigation skills, ethics, civility, professionalism, and the transfer from one generation to another of the very best traditions of American litigation.

EXTERN PROGRAMS

The judges of the United States District Court, the Louisiana Courts of Appeal for the Fourth and Fifth Circuits, the Bankruptcy Court, the Office of Administrative Law Judges, the Social Security Administration Office of Hearings and Appeals, and the Office of the United States Trustee have established extern programs in which the School of Law participates.

First-year and second-year law students in the upper half of their class may apply to participate in the program during their next year of study. Enrollment is limited. The selection of the externs is made by the judges.

A student who qualifies and is accepted must obtain the consent of a faculty member who will supervise the student's participation.

The judges at the court, or a court staff member, normally present some classroom instruction at the court during the externship period. This may be a one-hour meeting twice a semester with presentations such as orientation to the court, introduction to the judicial process, and ethics.

The extern must be willing to devote at least 12-15 hours a week to work assignments over two semesters, except for the examination period and preceding week. Each extern is required to submit a biweekly report describing the hours and work performed for the time period. The biweekly report will be submitted to the extern's faculty advisor for approval and discussion about the extern's activities. The faculty advisor shall submit the report to the associate dean for academic affairs.

It is anticipated that the extern will engage in the preparation of memoranda in connection with the business of the courts and agencies. The extern will learn basic administration and record keeping procedures of the court. A participant will have an opportunity to sit in on arguments or motions on which he or she has worked.

Other Extern Programs

From time to time other extern opportunities may be available through various government or nonprofit agencies.

STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

The Student Bar Association was organized in the spring of 1952 and is composed of all students enrolled in the day and evening programs of the School of Law. It is governed under a constitution adopted by the students. Its purpose is to provide a means of closer unity among all students and to foster mutual cooperation and understanding between the law student body, the law faculty, and the legal profession. The Student Bar Association of Loyola is a member of the Law Student Division of the American Bar Association.

Membership dues in the Student Bar Association are \$150.00 for all students payable at registration of the freshman year but covering all three (four) years of law school.

The Cajun-American Law Society was founded in 1992 to stimulate the awareness of the student body of the effect of the Cajun language and culture upon the development of Louisiana. Through speakers, seminars, and school functions, members will gain in-depth knowledge of the historical events that led to the now prevalent Cajun culture.

The Code, the School of Law's student newspaper, was established in the fall of 1960. Participation is open to all students. It is dedicated to the reporting of School of Law news and to providing a medium for the expression of student views.

Delta Theta Phi national legal fraternity has established a chapter at the School of Law, to which all law students are eligible for membership. The fraternity is devoted to the stimulation of interest in scholarship, organized legal research and writing, participation in appellate court competition and fellowship on the part of its members.

Loyola Association of Women Law Students, organized in 1972, promotes the full involvement of women students in the School of Law and in the community. The association sponsors speakers whose primary emphasis is on women in various phases of the law and works to establish curriculum courses of interest to women.

The Native American Law Society was organized in 1993 to promote the study of American Indian Law under treaties, laws and customs within the United States and tribal framework. The Native American Law Society is affiliated with the Native American Law Society N.A.

Phi Alpha Delta international legal fraternity has established a chapter at the School of Law to which any law student is eligible for membership. The fraternity's purpose is to serve law students by stressing a proper blend of professional and social activity to prepare them for the practice of law, to serve the law school by supplementing the formal courses with an orientation program for first year students, lectures, interschool moot court competition, and other pre-professional endeavors in order to fulfill its motto, "Service to the Student, the Law School, the Profession, and the Community."

Phi Delta Phi international legal fraternity is the oldest legal fraternity in the United States. It has established its 99th Inn here at Loyola School of Law. Members are selected from those of the student body who have completed at least one semester of study and have attained a minimum 2.0 grade point average. The inn's main purpose is to promote academic achievement and service to the students, while at the same time fostering the friendship that has become a hallmark of the Phi Delta Phi tradition.

St. Thomas More Law Club was established in 1935 in honor of the English martyr and saint. The club is open to all members of the law school community and is dedicated to the stimulation of an interest in the moral and ethical responsibilities of members of the legal profession. This purpose is achieved through the exploration of subject matter not always treated in the ordinary curriculum, by way of lectures, debates, seminars, workshops, community action and legal scholarship.

Spanish-American Law Students Association (SALSA), established in 1986, provides a support mechanism for Hispanic students and actively works to increase the Hispanic presence within the School of Law.

A.P. Tureaud Chapter of the Black Law Student Association (BLSA), established in 1969, is geared to recruiting and maintaining the enrollment of black students in the law school. Members of the organization recruit black students from colleges and universities throughout the region. Tutorial services are also offered to help maintain the enrollment level of black students. The society, open to all interested law students, maintains contact with related national organizations and other law schools throughout the country that support similar programs.

JD/MBA Society was established in 1983. Though organized primarily for students participating in the program, all students are welcome to participate and learn about the relationship between the business and law communities. Additionally, Loyola is affiliated with the new JD/MBA association formed specifically for people with both degrees.

The Association of Trial Lawyers of America (ATLA), J. Skelly Wright Chapter, was organized in the fall of 1982. The purpose of an ATLA student chapter is to prepare students for a smooth transition from the study of law to the practice of law. ATLA's objectives are educational and primarily are concerned with the practical aspects of trial work such as how to interview a jury, how to take a deposition and how to examine a witness. Each year ATLA sponsors a mock trial competition. This intramural competition is held to select a team to represent Loyola in the regional and national competitions. A series of seminars are offered in conjunction with the competition to provide a basic background of the trial process.

The National Lawyers Guild (NLG) is a national organization that has been in existence since the 1930s with a membership of approximately 8,000 lawyers and students. The Loyola chapter of the Guild was formed in 1982. The preamble of the NLG Constitution best summarizes the organization's orientation: "We place human rights above property rights."

International Law Society, an affiliate chapter of Association of Student International Law Societies, is dedicated to the understanding of various legal systems of the world. A series of seminars featuring international authorities is designed to highlight similarities and differences between United States legal systems and those of other countries. The society is an information source for summer legal study abroad and legal internships with foreign law firms.

Loyola Environmental Law Society was founded in 1989 and provides students exposure and the opportunity to become involved with local, national and international problems and issues. The society is in the process of establishing an Environmental Law Clinic at Loyola and plans to publish an Environmental Law Journal.

Loyola Public Interest Law Group (LPILG) is a group of Loyola law students who share an interest in providing legal services for those who are traditionally underrepresented. LPILG members are interested in a variety of areas of public interest law including: providing legal services to the poor, civil rights

work, work as public prosecutors or public defenders, and work for other non-profit public service groups. LPILG's activities include: advocacy for loan forgiveness, endowing summer clerkships in the public interest, increasing career placement opportunities in public interest law, and promoting public interest law within the university and the community. LPILG is also a member of the National Association of Public Interest Law (NAPIL).

The Maritime Law Association was established in the spring of 1994 for the purpose of introducing students to the various legal and factual issues which arise in the field of maritime law. Seminars, speakers, field trips, and panel discussions give students the opportunity to interact with practitioners, judges and businesses that are actively involved in this area of the law.

The Sports and Entertainment Law Society was established in 1988 to provide a forum for students interested in the legal regulation of the sports and entertainment industries. The organization sponsors seminars, workshops, and panel discussions featuring local attorneys and members of the sports and entertainment industries. The group has focused on the representation of professional athletes and musicians.

AWARDS AND PRIZES

The Association of Trial Lawyers-J. Skelly Wright Chapter Award is presented by the association to the team members who compete in the ATLA National Student Trial Competition each spring.

The Association for Women Law Students Award is given by AWLS to its outstanding member during the past academic year.

The Hon. Robert A. Ainsworth, Jr., Award is made possible by the New Orleans Chapter of the Federal Bar Association in memory of United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals Judge Ainsworth, one of the School of Law's distinguished graduates and a long time ardent supporter of the Federal Bar Association. The award consists of a \$500 cash stipend awarded annually to the student who during the academic year has made the most significant contribution, through classroom performance or otherwise, to the study of federal procedure or constitutional law.

The Black Law Students Association Award is presented to the team members representing the A.P. Tureaud Chapter in the BLSA Regional Finals of the Frederick Douglas Moot Court Competition.

The Dean's Award is given annually to the student who has attained the highest average during his or her first year in the School of Law.

The Faculty Award, as well as the Michie Company Award, is given annually to the senior who has maintained the highest average over his or her entire course of study.

The Ralph H. Fishman Award is given annually by the firm of Sessions & Fishman in honor of Ralph H. Fishman, a senior partner in the firm and an alumnus of the School of Law. The award consists of a \$150 cash stipend to the student who has earned the highest grade in the course in Sales and Leases.

Jack La Nasa Award is given annually to the student in the School of Law who earns the highest grade in Contracts. The award is a \$500 stipend.

Law Clinic Award is given by Criminal Sheriff Charles Foti to the student in the Loyola Law Clinic whose participation was the most outstanding in the field of Criminal Justice. The Law Clinic also gives awards to the student who is most outstanding in civil clinical work and to the student who excels in rendering services to the Hispanic Community.

The Law League of Louisiana Merit Award was established by the Law

League of Louisiana and is given to the student who has most improved his grade point average during the first four semesters of law school.

Louisiana State Bar Association Civil Code Award is to be given to the graduating senior with the highest average in courses based on the Louisiana Civil Code.

The Loyola Law Alumni give an award annually to the member of the student editorial board of the Law Review who has made the most significant contribution to the Loyola Law Review in the field of research and writing during the academic year. The award is presented at the annual Law Review banquet in the spring.

The Loyola Law Alumni also give an award annually to the members of the Loyola National Appellate Moot Court team selected to compete in the competition sponsored by the Young Lawyers Committee of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York.

The Louisiana Trial Lawyers Association Award is given to the student whose performance in Moot Court was most outstanding. It is given by the Louisiana Trial Lawyers Association.

The Moot Court Board Awards are given to the winners in the Moot Court Class Intramurals by the Moot Court Board. Plaques are also presented to the team members of the Civil Rights Moot Court Team which competes in the spring semester.

The Warren E. Mouledoux Professional Responsibility Award is given to the students who earn the highest grades in each section of the course in Legal Profession.

The Antonio E. Papale Award is given by the Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity to the student in the School of Law who earns the highest grade in the common law course Contracts II.

The N. Curtiss Petitjean Memorial Award is given annually to the past year's president of the Student Bar Association by Miss Irene M. Petitjean in memory of her brother, N. Curtiss Petitjean, a 1934 graduate of the School of Law.

The S.B.A. President's Award is given annually by the president of the Student Bar Association to a law student who has given freely of his or her time and energy in assisting fellow law students.

The Joseph M. Rault Award for excellence in admiralty and maritime law is awarded annually to the law student whose performance in Admiralty and Maritime law was most outstanding. The award is a plaque inscribed in recognition of this honor and as a symbol of interest in a professional field so vital to the community.

The Henry L. Sarpy Award is given each year by Mr. Leon Sarpy to the student in the day division of the School of Law whose performance in the Louisiana Probate Seminar was most outstanding.

The West Publishing Company awards four sets of selected titles. The faculty will select the recipient(s) who have made the most significant contribution to legal scholarship. Legal scholarship is assessed on the basis of legal writing in addition to classroom performance.

Corpus Juris Secundum Awards are given by the West Publishing Company in recognition of the students who attain the highest grade in each section of contracts, torts, property, criminal law, and civil procedure.

The American Bar Association Awards are provided by its Section of Urban, State and Local Government Law. One goes to the student who excels in the course in Land Use Law and the other to the student who excels in Municipal Law.

The Joseph V. Bologna Prize is given annually in honor of Joseph V.

Bologna by First American Title Insurance Company and the New Orleans Notaries' Association. The award is given in recognition of the high standard of professionalism and craftsmanship exhibited by Joseph V. Bologna. There is one cash award for the highest grade in each section of Civil Law Property.

The Nathan Burkan Memorial Competition is sponsored by ASCAP. Each participating law school has a first prize award of \$500.00 and a second prize award of \$200.00. The five national award papers are published in the ASCAP Copyright Law Symposium and carry cash prizes of \$3,000.00, \$2,000.00, \$1,500.00, \$1,000.00 and \$500.00.

The David L. Herman Award was established by the family of the late David L. Herman to recognize his high professional standards in the law. It is awarded annually to the student who has earned the highest grade in the course in Successions.



TUITION, FEES, AND FINANCIAL AID

Tuition and fees provide approximately 68 percent of the actual cost of operating the School of Law. The other 32 percent is met through revenues produced by the university endowment and with funds raised through the annual support program from alumni, friends, faculty, staff, foundations, and corporations.

Applicants for admission to the School of Law and students who need assistance in paying for their education are encouraged to apply for financial aid. Forms may be obtained from the Office of Financial Aid.

TUITION AND FEES

Because of the uncertainty of the economy and budgetary projections, Loyola University reserves the right to change tuition, fees, or other charges printed herein. The rates for 1996-97 are listed below:

TUITION

\$565 per semester hour

FEES

For Beginning Students

Application Fee (nonrefundable)	\$20.00
Acceptance deposit (applicable to tuition).....	300.00
(\$100 due by April 1, nonrefundable)	
(\$200 due by May 1, refundable only until June 1)	
Student Bar Association Fee.....	150.00

For All Students

Student Center Fee	<u>Full Time</u>	<u>Part Time</u>
Fall & Spring.....	\$80/sem.	\$45/sem.
Summer Session	\$40/sem.	
Student Government Association Fee		
Fall & Spring.....	\$25/sem.	\$12/sem.
Student Yearbook Fee		
Fall & Spring.....	\$10/year	\$5/sem.
Athletic Fee		
Fall & Spring.....	\$40/year	\$20/sem.
Contingent Fees		
Late registration	20.00	
Late tuition payment	100.00	
Add/Drop a course	5.00 per course	
Transcript	2.00 ¹	
Student Health Insurance		
(cost varies).....	336.00 per year	
Cap and gown rental (cost varies).....	36.00	

¹ If more than one transcript is requested at a given time, the cost for each additional transcript will be \$1.00.

Students are encouraged to make payments by check or money order made payable to Loyola University. Cash transactions are discouraged. A charge of \$10 will be assessed for dishonored checks.

All students accepted by the School of Law for the first time who wish to be assured a place in the first year class must, after notification of acceptance, make the application deposit listed in the above schedule.

RESIDENCE HALLS

Charges for room and board are due on a semester basis. Room rent is billed along with tuition and fees. Housing contracts are for both fall and spring semesters. Board is voluntary and is paid separately. These rates are for 1996-97.

Room Rates

	<i>Double Room</i>
Cabra Hall	\$3,164 per yr.
Room Guarantee Deposit (not refundable but applicable to room rent) ¹	\$100.00
Residence Council Fee.....	10.00 per sem.

The Christmas holiday period and between semesters are not included in the room charges. The university may use rooms in the residence halls to house conference groups during holiday periods.

Information on accommodations and on reservations is provided in the chapter titled *Student Life*.

Meal Plans (Board)

Loyola's meal plans are voluntary. Those who want the program may contract on a semester or yearly basis for one of the plans. For information on the meal plans contact Loyola Dining Services, Box 243, Loyola University, 6363 St. Charles Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana 70118.

1996-1997 Rates

19 Plus Plan	\$1,250 per semester plus tax
14 Plus Plan	\$1,205 per semester plus tax
10 Plus Plan	\$1,160 per semester plus tax

Checks or money orders for the meal plan of your choice must be made payable to Loyola University and sent to the address listed above. Registration for the meal plans and Loyola Express Card memberships is conducted in the Concierge Office (Danna Center) at the beginning of each semester and thereafter in the Loyola Express Card Office throughout the semester.

BILLING AND PAYMENT POLICY

Students are mailed a bill for the tuition, fees and room charges. First year students and all others who have not pre-registered are mailed a bill soon after registering. Returning students who have preregistered receive a bill prior to the start of classes.

Full payment must be received by the Office of Student Finance no later than 30 days after classes begin. Students paying after this date will incur a late payment fee. If a bill is not received within three weeks, or if an adjustment should be made to the bill, the student should contact the Office of Student Finance immedi-

¹ This deposit is credited to the student's room charge. It is not refundable if the student cancels the housing request.

ately so that payment can be made by the 30-day deadline. Subsequent failure to pay in full will result in the assessment of additional penalty fees at the university's discretion. Students who have not satisfied all financial obligations have not officially completed registration and are subject to dismissal. Students whose checks are returned NSF are also subject to dismissal. In the event that a delinquent account is placed with an outside agency for collection, all collection costs, attorney's fees and court costs incurred will be passed on to the student.

Loyola will withhold statements of honorable dismissal, grade reports, transcripts, the diploma, and all other reports or materials until all indebtedness to the university has been paid or until satisfactory arrangements have been made with the vice president for business and finance. No one will be allowed to enroll for subsequent semesters as long as prior financial indebtedness has not been satisfied. It is also the policy of Loyola to withhold transcripts, registration and diplomas on any student who has defaulted on a Guaranteed Student Loan, Stafford Loan, Perkins Loan, NDSL or other student loan.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS

Although Loyola has no monthly payment plan of its own, students may subscribe to one of two plans offered by outside companies.

The first plan is a deferred payment, revolving credit plan whereby the parent or student contracts with Manufacturers Hanover to finance all or a part of the annual expenses and repay the amount borrowed on a 12-month basis.

The second plan is a prepaid plan which enables the parent or student to budget payment of required charges before the school year begins. Payments begin five months prior to fall registration and continue for 10 months. This plan is offered by both Academic Management Services and Manufacturers Hanover.

Descriptive literature concerning these plans will be sent upon request to the Office of Student Finance.

REFUND POLICY

TUITION—Students who withdraw from the university or from a course may be entitled to a refund of a percentage of their tuition. Students who withdraw must return a completed withdrawal form to the Office of the Registrar. Mere cessation of attendance does not constitute withdrawal. The date of receipt of the withdrawal notice by the registrar will determine the amount of tuition refund. Refunds are a percentage of the tuition payable in the semester in which the student withdraws, not a percentage of the total amount billed. Only tuition is refundable. No refunds are made when a student is suspended or dismissed for academic, disciplinary or financial reasons. Tuition refunds are made for the fall and spring semesters on the following basis:

1. If formal notice is received within one week after the beginning of the semester, a credit of 100 percent of tuition is made.
2. If formal notice is received within three weeks after the beginning of the semester, a credit of 75 percent of tuition is made.
3. If formal notice is received within five weeks after the beginning of the semester, a credit of 50 percent of tuition is made.
4. If formal notice is received within seven weeks after the beginning of the semester, a credit of 25 percent of tuition is made.
5. No credit is allowed after the seventh week of classes.

Students forced to withdraw for medical reasons should consult the Academic Regulations section of this bulletin for the university's policy on medical withdrawals.

ROOM—Students who withdraw from the university for any reason are not entitled to any refund on the cost of their room.

MEALS—Students may receive a refund on the meal plan, prorated to the date of withdrawal. These refunds must be approved by the director of student activities.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND FINANCIAL AID

University Academic Scholarships

Scholarships are awarded to outstanding entering first-year students with superior academic records and LSAT scores. These scholarships are renewed automatically if a 2.5 grade point average is maintained. After the freshman year, students may apply to the Faculty Scholarship Selection Committee to be considered for one-year awards based on a combination of merit and need. Loyola may conclude that gift and grant aid from other sources precludes or limits a student's eligibility for scholarships administered by the School of Law. In addition to the scholarships administered by the Office of Scholarships and Financial Aid, the School of Law administers the following scholarships.

Annual Scholarships

Deutsch, Kerrigan & Stiles Scholarship. School of Law alumni and friends in the firm of Deutsch, Kerrigan & Stiles provide an annual partial scholarship to a student who is a member of the Law Review.

Gordon, Arata, McCollam & Duplantis Scholarship. An annual partial scholarship is awarded to a student on the Law Review by Gordon, Arata, McCollam & Duplantis.

The Robert E. Eckstein, J.D., Memorial Scholarship Fund. Each year, Michael P. Hayden, a friend of the School of Law, makes a gift in memory of his friend Robert E. Eckstein, a 1974 graduate of the School of Law. The scholarship provides partial tuition for a part-time student. Preference is given to a student who works in the insurance industry.

Exxon Scholars Program Scholarships. Exxon Company, U.S.A., has established two partial scholarships for deserving minority students. The scholarship recipients receive a partial scholarship at the beginning of their second year of school and are offered a clerkship the following summer at Exxon U.S.A.'s law department in Houston, Texas. To be eligible for selection, students must achieve an academic record in their first year sufficient to place them in the top half of their class.

Hebert, Mouledoux & Bland Scholarship. Hebert, Mouledoux & Bland has established annual partial scholarships for a second-year student and a third-year student who are in need of financial assistance and who are working their way through law school.

Matthew J. Kennedy, III Scholarship. This scholarship was established in memory of Matt Kennedy (1923-1995), a 1949 graduate of the School of Law, by his wife, Mary Lynn Stiegler, and their children. Mr. Kennedy, who had been a scholarship recipient while attaining an undergraduate degree at Loyola, made his career at Shell Oil Co., and retired as assistant general tax counsel. The scholarship is given to a third-year student concentrating in tax in preparation for a career in tax law.

Jack LaNasa Scholarship. This scholarship has been established in memory of Jack LaNasa, husband of Josie Greco LaNasa, and is awarded to deserving

students in the School of Law who are in need of financial assistance.

Lemle and Kelleher Scholarship. The law firm of Lemle and Kelleher awards annual scholarships to worthy students who are on the boards of the Law Review and the Moot Court.

Judge S. Sanford Levy Memorial Scholarship. This scholarship is awarded annually by Darleen M. Jacobs in memory of her husband, the Honorable S. Sanford Levy. It is awarded on the basis of a competitive brief writing contest which is judged by a distinguished panel of judges. The contest is open to all students regardless of prior academic record.

Liskow and Lewis Scholarship. The firm of Liskow and Lewis annually awards three partial scholarships for the senior year based upon class rank at the end of the junior year. The scholarships are awarded in equal amounts to the student ranked first in his or her class and to two members of the Law Review Editorial Board, with the proviso that at least one recipient be enrolled in the civil law program.

The Louisiana Association of Defense Counsel Scholarship. The Louisiana Association of Defense Counsel selects the recipients of two partial scholarships awarded on the basis of academic excellence and financial need.

Montgomery, Barnett, Brown, Read, Hammond & Mintz Scholarship. The firm of Montgomery, Barnett, Brown, Read, Hammond & Mintz provides annual partial scholarships to students who are members of either the Law Review, the Moot Court, or the National Moot Court Team.

Phelps Dunbar Scholarship. Phelps Dunbar awards annual scholarships to two students on the Law Review Editorial Board and to one student on the National Moot Court Team. Preference is given to students from the New Orleans area.

Michael X. St. Martin Scholarships. Michael X. St. Martin, who graduated from the School of Law in 1967, has established two partial scholarships. The recipients must be natives and residents of Terrebonne, Lafourche, or St. Mary parishes. The awards are based upon need and merit.

Stone, Pigman, Walther, Wittmann & Hutchinson Scholarship. The firm of Stone, Pigman, Walther, Wittmann & Hutchinson awards partial scholarships to students who are members of the Law Review, the Moot Court, or the National Moot Court Team.

Endowed Scholarships

Anzelmo-Stewart Scholarship. This scholarship was established by the Honorable Salvador Anzelmo, a former legislator and a 1950 graduate of the School of Law; his sons, Thomas P. Anzelmo and Donald J. Anzelmo, graduates of the law classes of 1973 and 1976, respectively; and his two stepdaughters, Tonya M. Stewart and Terri J. Stewart, recent graduates of the School of Law. The scholarship is awarded to a Louisiana student who demonstrates both merit and need and who expresses an interest in some area of Louisiana public law. Effort will be made to assure that the recipients come from a variety of socioeconomic backgrounds.

Stephen & Schezy Barbas Scholarship. This scholarship was established by Stephen M. and Schezy Barbas. Mr. Barbas, a 1979 graduate of the School of Law and a native of Tampa, Florida, was a scholarship recipient while attending law school. The scholarship was established to benefit common law students from the State of Florida. The recipient must have financial need, be a member of the Law Review or be in the top 25% of his or her class, and participate in the Law Clinic or be involved in law school extracurricular activities.

Alfred J. Bonomo, Sr., Family Scholarships. A generous bequest by Mrs. Beatrice Jung Bonomo, the widow of Alfred J. Bonomo, Sr., has established a number of scholarships in the School of Law. These scholarships are given to students who are qualified to serve as research assistants to the faculty of the School of Law. Alfred J. Bonomo, Sr., was a member of the faculty from 1913 to 1940, and he served as assistant dean between 1926 and 1932.

The Cahill/Conway Family Scholarship. This partial scholarship was established by William A. Cahill in memory of Aloysius Joseph Cahill, William A. Cahill's father. It is awarded on the basis of need.

The Samuel S. Dalton Scholarship. This fund was created in 1993 to honor a courageous lawyer, community servant, and Loyola alumnus. Mr. Dalton, a 1954 graduate, has for years served as a leader in the pro bono practice in Louisiana and has been particularly devoted to helping the less fortunate in the field of criminal defense. This partial scholarship is awarded annually to the Loyola law student best demonstrating Mr. Dalton's commitment to community service and, in particular, in working with the poor involved in the criminal justice system.

The Rosaria Sarah LaNasa Memorial Scholarship Fund. This fund was established in memory of Rosaria Sarah LaNasa, mother of Jack LaNasa and Providence Sarah LaNasa. These partial scholarships are awarded to students who are qualified to serve as research assistants to faculty members of the School of Law.

Hannah and Herman Levy Scholarship Fund of the Lupin Foundation. This fund was endowed by the Lupin Foundation and by Dr. Louis Levy II and his family in loving memory of his parents. Funds are awarded to entering students who exhibit the Levy Family's dedication to academic excellence.

Law Deans Scholarships. These scholarships were established in 1993 by law alumni with the proceeds from a gala event honoring former deans of the School of Law. Scholarships are awarded to deserving students.

Stephen M. Little Memorial Scholarship. This scholarship was established by the Blue Williams law firm and others in memory of Stephen M. Little, a former partner in the firm and a member of the School of Law's class of 1973. This scholarship is awarded annually to a deserving second-year student, selected by the firm, who has excelled academically.

Lydia Knobloch McAulay Scholarship. This scholarship was established in memory of Lydia Knobloch McAulay who served the university for 50 years. The scholarship is made possible by gifts from her husband, Dean Emeritus John J. McAulay, her family, and her friends. Priority is given to a student with financial need.

The Warren E. Mouledoux Memorial Scholarship. This scholarship was established by the family and friends of Warren E. Mouledoux, a member of the School of Law class of 1948. It is awarded to a second-year or third-year student on the basis of need and academic achievement.

Ruth and Frank Normann Scholarship. This scholarship was established in loving memory of Ruth Hernandez Normann and Frank S. Normann, Sr., by their children. The scholarship is awarded to a student in the evening division on the basis of scholarship and need.

The N. Curtiss Petitjean Memorial Scholarship. This award was established by Miss Irene M. Petitjean in loving memory of her brother, Mr. N. Curtiss Petitjean, a 1934 graduate of the School of Law and a distinguished member of the Louisiana legal community. A second-year student is awarded the scholarship on the basis of integrity of character, concern for others, and financial need. The

selected student maintains the award during the following year.

Daniel F.J. Picchio Memorial Scholarship. This scholarship was established in memory of Daniel F.J. Picchio, a 1979 graduate of the School of Law, by his classmates, friends and teachers. It is awarded annually to an officer of the Student Bar Association on the basis of need and merit.

Clem H. Sehrt Scholarship. This scholarship was established in memory of Clem H. Sehrt, a 1932 graduate of the School of Law, by his family and friends. The scholarship is awarded to a student on the basis of academic performance, participation in law school activities, and need.

Campus Jobs

The federal government and Loyola University provide employment opportunities for students who can demonstrate financial need and who want to work on campus.

Loans

Long-term, low-interest loans provide students with an opportunity to borrow a part of the costs of education. Repayment must begin when the student is no longer enrolled at an approved school. Borrowers must be able to demonstrate financial need for some federally sponsored loans. Loan sources include the Supplemental Loan and the Guaranteed Student Loan programs through any participating lender of the student's choice. Loyola sponsors a loan program for students who are not eligible for the need based loans, and there are two private agencies which will make non-need-based loans.

Financial aid application instructions are contained in the admission application brochure. All applicants for financial aid must complete the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA). FAFSAs are readily available from college and university financial aid offices throughout the United States.

If not already enrolled at Loyola New Orleans, a student must supply the Office of Scholarships and Financial Aid with a Financial Aid Transcript from each college or university attended. The student should contact the Financial Aid Office at each college or university giving dates of attendance and student I.D. or Social Security number and request that a Financial Aid Transcript be sent to the Office of Scholarships and Financial Aid, Loyola University, New Orleans, LA 70118. Even if financial assistance was never received, the student must provide the Financial Aid Transcript in order to comply with federal aid regulations.

Offers of financial assistance are not made if admission status is pending or uncertain. The student may expect a response to the completed financial aid application within two to four weeks of acceptance to the School of Law.

Students are urged to apply early and to supply all documentation well in advance of the beginning of the enrollment period. Offers which can be made before June 1 are considered timely.

REASONABLE ACADEMIC PROGRESS

In order to be eligible to receive assistance from any federal source, a student must be found to be making reasonable progress toward the completion of his or her degree program in addition to the demonstration of requisite need. A student is said to be making progress when he or she completes at least nine semester hours for each regular semester (fall or spring) of enrollment. A student who fails in this respect will be disqualified from receiving financial assistance from any program unless the student can be placed on financial aid probation and allowed to continue to receive assistance as long as he or she meets the terms of the probation. The

terms of a financial aid probation will not necessarily coincide with the terms of an academic probation imposed by the School of Law. In addition, students who have completed 4 terms must have at least a 2.0 cumulative G.P.A.

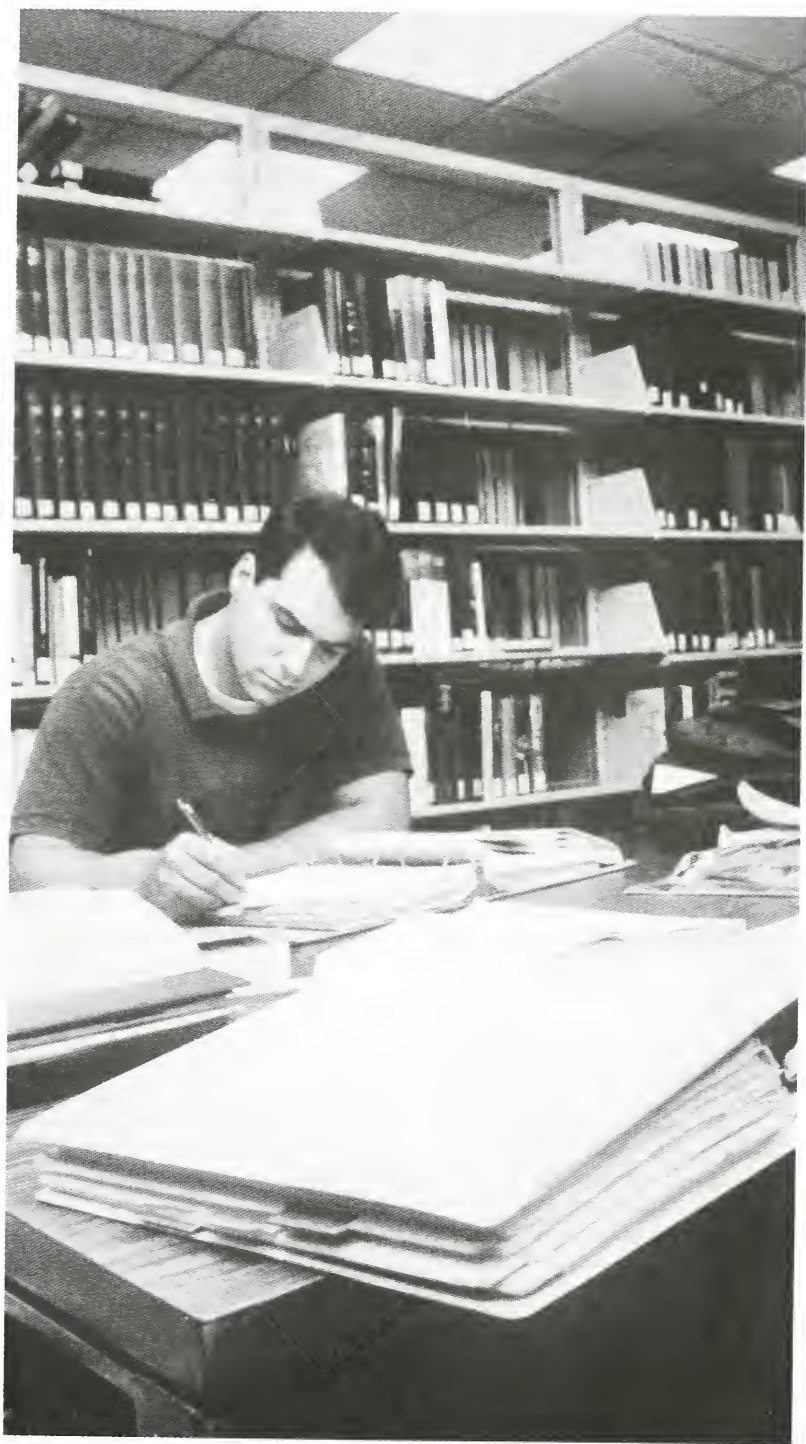
Details are available in the Office of Scholarships and Financial Aid.

MINORITY FUNDING

In accord with its commitment to extend opportunities in education to all qualified students, regardless of race, color, creed, national origin, sex, or disability, and being cognizant of the underrepresentation of minorities within the legal profession, Loyola has established a fund to assist minorities in obtaining a legal education. Applicants should consult the Director of Admissions for further information concerning this program.

OTHER FUNDING

The Council on Legal Education Opportunity (CLEO) conducts summer tutorial programs each year to assist students of "low income" or "disadvantaged background" to obtain entrance into the School of Law. Those students successfully completing the program will, upon enrollment in the School of Law, be awarded an annual living stipend. For further information students should contact: CLEO, 1800 M St., N.W., Suite 160, South Lobby, Washington, DC 20036. Minority students may also wish to contact the Earl Warren Legal Training Program, Inc., 10 Columbus Circle, New York, NY 10019 for further information concerning the availability of assistance.



RELIGIOUS LIFE

<i>Dean of Campus Ministry</i>	Rev. Joseph A. Currie, S.J.
<i>Associate Campus Minister/LUCAP Director</i>	Alvaro Alcazar
<i>Associate Campus Minister</i>	Rev. John Konicek, S.J.
<i>Associate Campus Minister</i>	Matt Rouso
<i>Associate Campus Minister</i>	Roma Gibson-King
<i>Adjunct Campus Minister</i>	Richard Clawson
<i>Adjunct Campus Minister for Interreligious Affairs</i>	Rev. Lois Dejean

Loyola is a Catholic university. Its Catholic traditions, practices, and aspirations are at the center of its institutional commitment. Loyola is a Christian community. Members of the Loyola family live and work together to make the reign of God a reality in the academic community and the larger community.

The Office of Campus Ministry plays a central role in nurturing the growth of Christian life within the Loyola community. The mission of the Office of Campus Ministry is to serve as a catalyst to deepen the faith commitment where it already exists and to challenge men and women to such commitment where it does not exist. The Office of Campus Ministry is cast, therefore, in the prophetic role of affirming the distinctive Catholic religious heritage of the university and of setting the tone for its ongoing renewal.

Matt Rouso and Rev. Joseph A. Currie, S.J., minister to the Broadway campus. Campus Ministry maintains an office on the first floor of the Student Activities Center. Rouso and Currie are available for counseling, planning special programs, and ecumenical services.

LITURGY

The Eucharist is celebrated in Ignatius Chapel (first floor of Bobet Hall) Monday through Thursday at 12:05 p.m., 4:50 p.m. and 9:00 p.m.; on Friday at 12:05 p.m. and 4:50 p.m.; and on Sunday at 10:30 a.m., 5:00 p.m. and 9:00 p.m. The Mass schedule for the Chapel of Martha and Mary, located on the Broadway campus in Greenville Hall, is 12:00 noon Monday through Thursday, on special occasions, and during Advent and Lent. Active participation in these liturgies is sought from all who will contribute their talents as musicians, lectors, ministers of the Eucharist and for other needs.

Reconciliation with God and with one's neighbor is a continuing need and earnest desire of the Christian who strives to live the faith conscientiously. Campus Ministry is intent not only on providing ample opportunity for receiving this sacrament in the context of private confession but also on inculcating the communal nature of sin and repentance by means of penance services at regular intervals throughout the year.

Although the focus of Campus Ministry's endeavor is the university community of students, faculty and staff, the liturgical services held in Ignatius Chapel and Broadway Campus Chapel are open to the public to the extent that space allows.



STUDENT LIFE

Student Life at Loyola is based on the philosophy that education occurs in the context of total human development. Development of the whole person involves not only the intellectual development of the student but also the moral, social, cultural and physical development of the individual. Programs and services exist which provide opportunities for this total educational experience.

ACADEMIC COUNSELING

For those students who need advice and counseling about their law program, the members of the faculty are available on a designated basis. The dean and associate deans will assist the student with scheduling courses and are available to discuss other problems that may arise in the academic year.

COUNSELING

The Counseling, Career Development and Placement Center administers a program of personal, educational, and career counseling and testing services to all registered students. It is intended to serve students who want and need professional assistance with career plans, academic goals, or with personal emotional concerns affecting their adjustment, motivation and feelings. This service is offered on an individual and confidential basis.

STUDENT HOUSING

Cabra Hall, located on the Broadway campus adjacent to the School of Law, is a residence hall primarily housing undergraduate upperclass men and women. Law students may apply for housing in Cabra Hall, and every effort will be made to house law students in a suite with other law students. There are some spaces available for law students. There are no accommodations for married students on campus. The Office of Commuter Services operates an active computerized apartment listing service for students seeking off-campus accommodations.

Requests for further information should be forwarded directly to the Office of Residential Life, following notification of acceptance to the School of Law.

Cabra Hall is a five-story residence with a capacity of housing 213 students. Each suite houses eight students in double occupancy rooms with a shared bath, living room, multi-purpose room, and an individual heating and air-conditioning control. Each room is furnished with two closets, two single beds, two chests of drawers, two desks, bulletin boards, and local telephone service. Mail boxes, laundry facilities, study lounges, a computer room, television lounge, a community kitchen and a sundeck are located within the residence hall. A limited food service facility is located immediately adjacent to Cabra Hall in the Broadway Activities Center. The main campus provides a full-service board program. A free shuttle service connects the Broadway and main campuses during posted hours.

Requests for further information and/or accommodations should be forwarded directly to the Office of Residential Life, following notification of acceptance to the School of Law. Reservations are confirmed only after receipt of a signed contract and a \$100 application fee, of which \$50 is refundable if the Office of Residential Life is notified of the cancellation in writing by July 1. The total application fee is credited as partial payment for the first semester room fee.

Housing contracts are for a full academic year (fall and spring semesters). A

significant financial penalty is assessed for breaking the contract. Students residing in university housing are required to have adequate sickness and accident insurance coverage. Students without their own personal insurance coverage will be required to enroll in the university-sponsored insurance plan.

STUDENT HEALTH SERVICE

Loyola's health service, located on the main campus, is for both resident and nonresident, full-time and part-time students who have provided the health service with a completed medical history form. The Student Health Service is supervised by an administrative director under the direction of a medical doctor. The health service staff also includes one full-time registered nurse and a full-time licensed practical nurse who resides on campus and is responsible for emergency evening medical care. Trained student health assistants are available on campus for night, weekend and holiday emergency medical referral service. Five days a week, a physician is available during designated hours to see students. The health service also maintains extensive lists of off-campus medical specialists for students requiring special care. Treatments by health center personnel are provided at no charge to the student. Medicines, referrals to off-campus medical specialists, laboratory tests and hospitalization are at the student's expense. All services provided and communications with medical personnel are confidential as dictated by the medical code of ethics.

For good cause, the university may require a physical or psychiatric examination while a student is in attendance. Results of these examinations may be used to determine a student's suitability to continue in attendance at the university.

Louisiana Law (Section 1, R.S. 17:170) requires all students entering the university for the first time to show proof of immunization for tetanus/diphtheria (within the past 10 years) and show proof of a TB test (within the past year). Failure to show proof of this immunization and testing will require the student to receive them from a private physician or the Student Health Service at the student's expense prior to registering for classes.

In addition, all students born after 1956 and entering the university for the first time must show proof of immunization for measles, mumps, rubella (first dose at 15 months, second dose at school entry or later). Failure to show proof of these immunizations will require the student to receive them from a private physician or Student Health Service at the student's expense prior to registering for classes.

A first-time student is required to comply with these provisions unless the student submits a written statement from a physician stating that the procedure cannot be done because of medical reasons, a written dissent from a parent or guardian, or a written statement from a clergy stating the procedure cannot be done for religious reasons. In the event of an outbreak of a communicable disease, the university may exclude from attendance all nonimmunized students until the appropriate disease incubation has expired or the student presents proof of immunization.

Proof of immunizations must be sent to: Student Health Service, Lower Level, Joseph A. Danna Center, Loyola University, New Orleans, LA 70118. (Office: (504) 865-3326, FAX: (504) 865-3025)

HEALTH INSURANCE

The university-sponsored health insurance program covering sickness and accident is strongly recommended for all students, especially those students who are from out-of-town. Resident students are required to present proof of personal health insurance coverage or they must enroll in the university endorsed health

insurance plan. Students who reside outside the United States are required to subscribe to the university insurance plan. The group plan covers a student for 12 months for a yearly premium. Plans for married students and their families are also available. Students desiring health insurance information should contact the Student Health Service.

IDENTIFICATION CARDS

Picture identification cards, the Loyola Express Cards, are provided free to new students during the registration period. After class starts all cards cost \$10 each. Only one I.D. card is allowed per student. The cards are used for admittance to the Recreational Sports Complex, the residence halls, the parking garage, as well as serving as the card for students on a board plan and/or students who deposit funds for future food or bookstore purchases, campus events and for other activities. They are required for use of campus library facilities.

Students must obtain their Loyola identification cards from the Loyola Express Card Center in the Danna Center, lower level. Students must have the cards on their persons at all times to present to university officials on demand. Loan of the card to anyone is prohibited. Use of another's card subjects the user and the lender to a fine and/or disciplinary action. Lost or stolen cards should be reported immediately to the Express Card Center. There is a \$10.00 charge for replacement cards. The cards are used for the full term of enrollment at Loyola. Cards must be validated at the beginning of each semester in the Department of Public Safety on the main campus.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Membership in student organizations provides opportunities for law students to achieve educational and professional relevance in non-class time activities. Through participation in law student organizations, students have the opportunity to integrate the experiences of the classroom with the concerns and issues of the legal profession. Of the more than 100 student organizations chartered by the university, approximately 13 are affiliated directly with the School of Law under the umbrella of the Student Bar Association.

Law students are also eligible for membership in non-law student organizations based upon personal interest and the membership criteria of the student organization.

STUDENT GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION

The Student Government Association consists of elected members representing the four colleges and the School of Law. The SGA acts as the voice of the student body to the university. Through this body, students participate as members on most of the university committees in an effort to insure input in areas of student concern. The SGA sponsors programs and services as well as funding student organizations of the university. Meetings of the SGA are held once a week and are open to all students and members of the university community.

COMMUTER SERVICES

The Student Activities Office serves the needs of Loyola University's commuter students, which represent over 75 percent of the student population. The university recognizes its responsibility for responding to their unique needs.

The Commuter Resource Center contains brochures, service listings, car-pooling information, literature on campus programs, maps, bus schedules, a message center and other information that involves campus life.

INTERNATIONAL STUDENT AFFAIRS

The Office of International Student Affairs serves the more than 300 international students currently enrolled at Loyola. International students include students with F-1, J-1 or other non-immigrant visas, students who are not citizens of the United States, students whose first language is not English, and students who do not reside within the continental United States.

The primary function is to provide international students with whatever assistance is needed in adjusting to life in the U.S. and at Loyola, whether it involves cultural, linguistic, academic, financial, immigration or personal questions. The office coordinates all university programs for international students. In addition, it serves as the liaison between international students and the various university administrative and departmental offices, agencies of the United States government, foreign governments and private organizations. All student and exchange visitor immigration matters are handled through this office.

Through a wide variety of programs, the office encourages interaction between international students and the university and local communities. Through this interaction, participants develop an appreciation of other cultures and maximize their social, cultural and academic experience.

The director serves as advisor to the International Student Association, a social and cultural organization. In addition, a file is maintained of materials concerning study opportunities abroad for Loyola students interested in studying in another country. The Loyola University-sponsored health insurance is a requirement for all students whose permanent place of residence is outside the Continental United States. Each admitted student will receive the application and information about this insurance prior to attendance at Loyola.

BROADWAY ACTIVITIES CENTER AND THE JOSEPH A. DANNA CENTER

The Broadway Activities Center, located opposite the School of Law, is a small facility which houses the Broadway Campus Mail Room, and the Pine Street Cafe, a limited food service, offering three meals a day, Monday through Friday, on a cash/Loyola Express Card, a la carte basis. Individual storage lockers are available for rental for a nominal fee. Rooms suitable for meetings and social events are also housed in the Activities Center. The Broadway Activities Center is under the supervision of the director of the Joseph A. Danna Center and Student Activities.

The Joseph A. Danna Center located on the main campus is the University Center for the campus community. This center houses the full-service dining facilities of the university, located in five different locations in the building. The center mall contains a travel agency, a hairstylist shop, a microcomputer sales and service store, food service outlets, and an automatic teller machine (ATM) of a local bank. Located outside the mall is a university operated branch of the U.S. Post Office. The Danna Center also contains lounges, meeting rooms, the Danna Center Art Gallery, student organization offices and some student affairs administrative offices.

The Danna Center, through the University Program Board, offers a full range of social, cultural, educational and recreational activities for the entire university community.

RECREATIONAL SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

The Department of Recreational Sports and Athletics provides opportunities for Loyola students, employees and alumni to participate in competitive and non-

competitive, organized and informal sports and fitness activities. It is the express purpose of the department to meet the diverse needs of the university community with a broad based, comprehensive program including intramural sports, extramural sports, club sports, instructional sports, open recreation, special interest programs and intercollegiate athletics.

The Recreational Sports Complex includes: six multi-purpose courts for basketball, tennis, volleyball, badminton, soccer and floor hockey; five racquetball courts; an Olympic-style natatorium for swimming and diving; a whirlpool; a suspended jogging track; and fitness and free weight rooms. It also has locker rooms, each with a sauna and steam room.

The Loyola Wolfpack competes in the N.A.I.A. (National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics), Division II, with teams in men's basketball and baseball and women's teams. Home baseball games are played at the Riverview Field in Audubon Park.

CAREER SERVICES PROGRAM

The School of Law's Office of Career Services, located in Room 303, offers a variety of services. The office is staffed by a director and an assistant to the director who maintain and operate the career planning center. The OCS assists students in preparing resumes, conducts mock interviews, and organizes seminars on career planning, employment opportunities, and interviewing techniques. Additionally, the office sponsors a volunteer intern program that matches students interested in clerking with attorney participants who need assistance in legal research.

OCS actively solicits job opportunities for summer and school term clerkships as well as full-time employment opportunities for each year's graduating class.

OCS maintains a job board on the third floor of the School of Law. The OCS staff also helps to coordinate job searches for individuals with specific career goals, such as judicial clerkships, out-of-state employment, public interest law, and government work.

The traditional season for on-campus interviews in the fall, beginning in September and ending in November. During that period, OCS hosts a variety of in-state and out-of-state law firms, corporations, and government agencies and facilitates more than 700 individual interviews on the campus.

A smaller but active spring interview program is held between February and April which gives freshman law students an opportunity to search for possible summer clerkships.

Alumni/ae of the School of Law may use OCS as a resource for job searching by contacting the office at (504) 861-5562 and requesting counseling or requesting a subscription to the *Alumni/ae Job Bulletin*.

INSTITUTE FOR CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION

The Institute for Continuing Legal Education was founded in 1982. Under the direction of the associate dean for special programs and an assistant, it provides a wide range of legal topics for the practitioner who desires to keep abreast of the latest legal developments.

The institute sponsors approximately forty programs during the academic year and draws registrants from across the country.

Practitioners and judges from Louisiana and other parts of the country serve as guest lecturers. The student body and law faculty are invited to attend the sessions free of charge.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Public Safety provides law enforcement services to the main and Broadway campuses on a 24-hour a day basis, throughout the year. Officers are commissioned in accordance with the provisions of Louisiana law R.S. 17:1805 and have full police powers on and off campus. In addition to these services, the Department of Public Safety provides free bicycle registration, the free use of engravers for marking of property, a central lost and found service, escorts to those who need a walk to their car, "jump starting" dead batteries, assistance in unlocking vehicles, and assistance in tire changing for the elderly, handicapped, and others. Additionally, the public safety office conducts various personal safety awareness campaigns to prevent losses and informs the community of any problems which arise. In addition to these routine services, the Department of Public Safety attempts to assist the campus community with any problems which they may have. The central administration Office of Public Safety is located on the main campus, first floor of Bieber Hall, with a branch office in St. Mary's Hall on the Broadway campus.

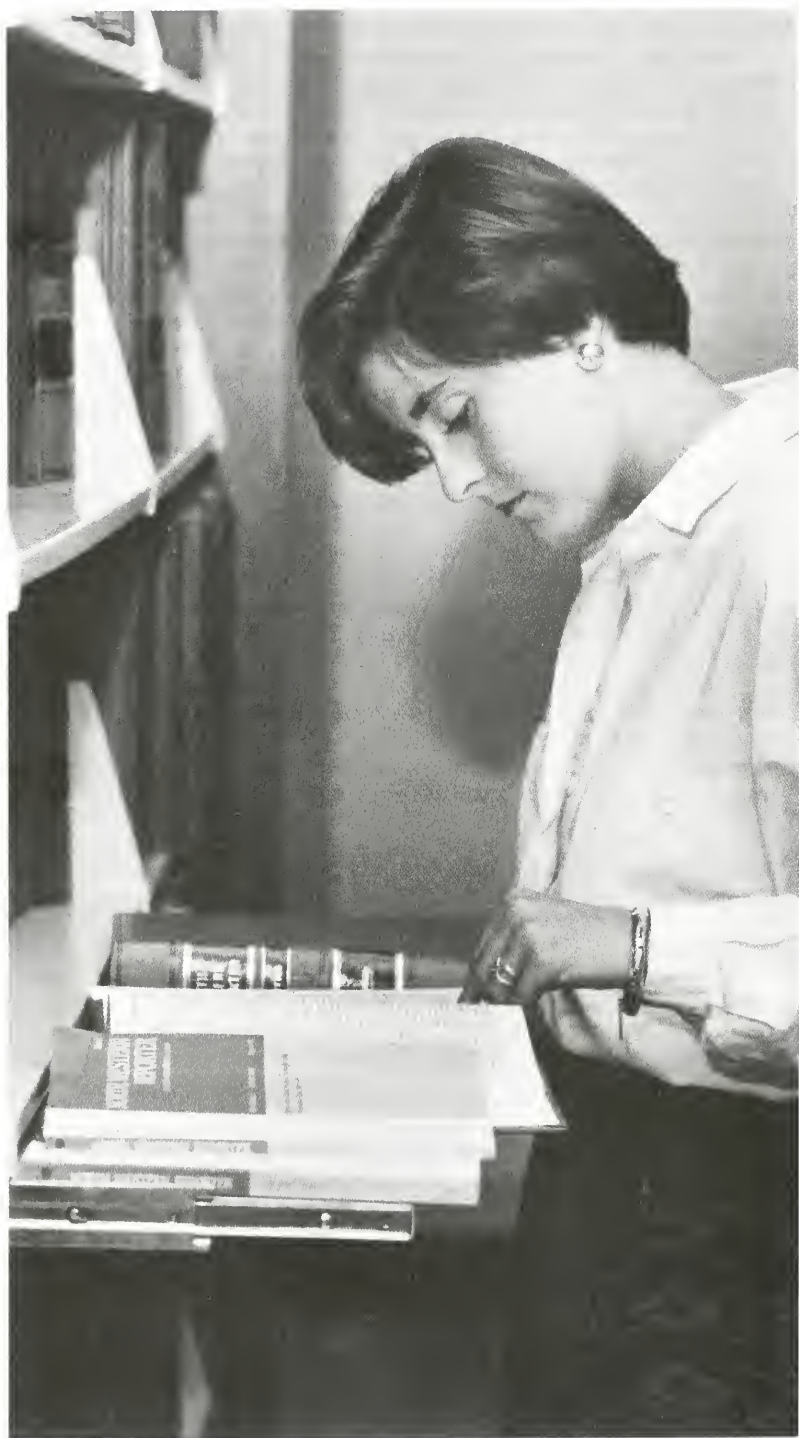
PARKING

Students commuting to the School of Law on the Broadway campus have two options regarding parking:

1. Students may elect to park on city streets in a vicinity of the School of Law. Most city streets in the neighborhood are governed by a two-hour (maximum in a 24-hour period) parking limitation within the zone.

2. Students attending day classes may elect to pay an hour/daily rate or purchase a semester or an annual decal in the University Parking Garage located on the main campus and take a free Loyola Shuttle to the Broadway campus. Students attending classes beginning after 4 p.m. may purchase a decal and park in either of the two university lots on Pine Street.

Rate information and the purchase of decals may be obtained from the Loyola Express Card Office, located in the Danna Center, lower level.



COURSES

The following chart lists and explains the prefixes used to designate courses.

Prefix	Subject Area
LAW	Law General
LCIV	Civil Law
LCOM	Common Law

Index to Courses	Page
Administration of Criminal Justice I—LAW 740	76
Administration of Criminal Justice II—LAW 860	87
Administration of Criminal Justice III—LCIV 805	92
Administrative Advocacy—LAW 843	84
Administrative Law—LAW 844	84
Admiralty—LAW 864	87
Advanced Federal Income Taxation—LAW 871	88
Advanced Property Law Seminar—LAW 801	79
Advanced Torts Seminar—LAW 826	82
American Legal History Seminar—LAW 809	80
Antitrust Law—LAW 848	85
Business Organizations I—LAW 745	76
Business Organizations II—LAW 746	76
Business Planning Seminar—LAW 867	88
Capital Punishment and the Constitution—LAW 822	82
Child Advocacy Seminar—LAW 855	86
Civil Code: Problems and Doctrine—LCIV 815	92
Civil Law Conventional Obligations—LCIV 710	78
Civil Law of Persons—LCIV 700	77
Civil Law Property—LCIV 705	77
Civil Procedure I, II—LAW 725, 730	76
Client Interviewing, Counseling and Negotiation—LAW 851	85
Clinical Seminar—LAW 897	91
Commercial Transactions—LCOM 720	79
Common Law Property I—LCOM 705	78
Common Law Property II—LCOM 710	78
Community Property—LCIV 730	78
Comparative Law—LAW 881	89
Comparative Law Seminar—LAW 816	81
Computer Law—LAW 821	81
Conflict of Laws—LAW 876	88
Constitutional Law I—LAW 750	76
Constitutional Law II—LAW 755	76
Constitutional Law Seminar—LAW 877	89
Construction Industry Law Seminar—LAW 819	81
Consumer Law—LAW 830	82
Contracts I—LAW 700	75
Contracts II—LCOM 701	78
Contract/Commercial Law Seminar—LAW 827	82
Copyright Law—LAW 850	85
Corporate Finance—LAW 806	80

Courts in a Federal System—LAW 842	84
Creditors' Rights and Bankruptcy—LAW 812	80
Criminal Law—LAW 735	76
Criminal Law Seminar—LAW 862	87
Current Issues in Japanese Law—LAWG 890	90
Dialogues in Law and Ethics—LAW 883	89
Donations—LCIV 720	78
Employee Remedies (Maritime)—LAW 857	86
Employment Discrimination—LAW 820	81
Environmental Law—LAW 858	87
Environmental Law Seminar—LAW 886	90
Estate Planning—LCOM 805	92
Evidence—LAW 760	77
Evidence/Procedure Seminar—LAW 813	81
Family Law—LCOM 800	92
Family Law Seminar—LAW 853	86
Federal Appellate Advocacy—LAW 807	80
Federal Criminal Law—LAW 815	81
Federal Income Taxation of Corporations—LAW 872	88
Federal Tax Procedure—LAW 874	88
Federal Taxation Seminar—LAW 887	90
Federal Taxation of Wealth Transmission—LAW 870	88
Financial Institutions Law—LAW 829	82
Immigration and Nationality Law—LAW 832	83
Income Taxation—LAW 780	77
Independent Study—LAW 899	91
Insurance—LAW 854	86
International Commercial Law—LAW 879	89
International Law—LAW 878	89
International Law Seminar—LAW 884	89
Introduction to Logic and Legal Reasoning—LAW 811	80
Jurisprudence—LAW 882	89
Juvenile Law Seminar—LAW 865	87
Labor Law—LAW 818	81
Land Development Law—LAW 836	83
Law and Education Seminar—LAW 802	79
Law and Medicine—LAW 825	82
Law of European Communities—LAW 805	80
Law and Poverty—LAW 781	77
Law and Poverty Seminar—LAW 782	77
Law Review Honors Tutorial—LAW 891	90
Law Review Seminar—LAW 892	90
Law and Society in Japan—LAW 889	90
Law and Social Science Seminar—LAW 831	82
Legal Accounting—LAW 804	79
Legal Profession—LAW 770	77
Legal Research—LAW 898	91
Legal Research and Writing—LAW 715	76
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Legislative Process—LAW 852	86
Louisiana Code of Civil Procedure—LCIV 735	78

Louisiana Probate—LCIV 862	92
Louisiana Probate Seminar—LCIV 861	92
Louisiana Trusts—LCIV 800	91
Maritime Personal Injury—LAW 866	87
Mass Communications Law—LAW 845	84
Mediation and Arbitration—LAW 817	81
Mineral Law—LAW 838	83
Moot Court—LAW 765	77
Negotiable Instruments—LAW 810	80
Patent Law—LAW 849	85
Poverty Law Journal Honors Tutorial—LAW 893	90
Poverty Law Journal Seminar—LAW 894	91
Products Liability—LAW 824	82
Regulated Industries—LAW 835	83
Regulation of the Entertainment Industries Seminar—LAW 890	90
Regulation of the Sports Industry—LAW 859	87
Sales and Leases—LCIV 725	78
Secured Transactions—LCOM 721	79
Securities Regulation—LAW 808	80
Security Rights—LCIV 740	78
Sex Discrimination Law Seminar—LAW 885	89
State and Local Government Law—LAW 856	86
Street Law—LAW 833	83
Successions—LCIV 715	78
Taxation of Partnerships—LAW 873	88
Title Examination—LCIV 810	92
Torts I, II—LAW 705, 710	75
Trademark, Trade Name and Unfair Competition Law—LAW 828	82
Trial Practice Seminar—LAW 861	87
Trusts and Estates—LCOM 715	79
Urban Legal Problems (Zoning Law)—LAW 834	83
Western Legal Tradition—LAW 803	79
Workers' Compensation—LAW 868	88

REQUIRED COURSES

Law General (Prefix LAW)

LAW 700 Contracts I **3 hrs.**
 This course provides an introduction to contract law in the United States. Its coverage usually includes contract formation, enforceability of promises, and remedies, among other topics.

LAW 705, 710 Torts I, II **3, 2 hrs.**
 These courses together cover intentional torts and privileges, negligence and theories of causation in fact and proximate cause, contributory negligence and assumption of risk, owners and occupiers of land, vicarious liability, automobile accident repairation systems, nuisance, misrepresentation, products liability (survey), damages, and immunities.

LAW 715 Legal Research and Writing 2 hrs.
Students receive instruction in legal research, legal analysis, and legal writing. Throughout the semester, students research the law relevant to hypothetical client cases, apply that law to those cases, and draft memoranda setting forth law, analysis, and predictions as to the outcome of the cases. Students are exposed to both library research and computer research.

LAW 725, 730 Civil Procedure I, II 3, 3 hrs.
These courses treat problems related to civil litigation ranging from considerations about the choice of the proper forum through the pretrial, trial and appellate stages. Specifically the material will include: personal jurisdiction, subject matter jurisdiction, choice of applicable law (exclusive of conflict problems), pleading, joinder of claims and parties, discovery, pre-trial conference, adjudication without trial (judgment on the pleadings, summary judgment, and alternative dispute resolution), functions of the judge and jury including judgments as a matter of law, appellate review (principle of finality, timeliness, scope of review, review of factual determination), the binding effect of judgments (res judicata, collateral estoppel, law of the case), and extraordinary devices (interpleader, class actions, intervention).

LAW 735 Criminal Law 2 hrs.
This course deals with the principles underlying the administration of criminal justice as embodied in a modern code including the aims of criminal law, the theory of criminal conduct, and elements of some specific crimes and offenses. The model is the Louisiana Criminal Code or the A.L.I.'s Model Penal Code.

LAW 740 Administration of Criminal Justice I 3 hrs.
This course examines the constitutional limitations on law enforcement in areas such as search and seizure, electronic surveillance, and custodian interrogation.

LAW 745 Business Organizations I 3 hrs.
This course is a study of the law relative to the nature, creation, operation, and dissolution of agency relationships, the various types of partnerships, and the limited liability company. The course will also treat the nature of the corporate entity, the problems incident to its formation and the relative advantages and disadvantages of the various forms of business organizations.

LAW 746 Business Organizations II 3 hrs.
This course analyzes the structure and characteristics of both the closely held and publicly held business corporations. Among the topics considered are the distribution of powers between management and shareholders, control devices and shareholder agreements, selected accounting, tax and financial problems, public policy implications of the publicly held corporation and an overview of the Federal Securities Laws with particular emphasis on Rule 10(b)5.

LAW 750 Constitutional Law I 3 hrs.
The materials in Constitutional Law provide a survey of problems in the interpretation and application of a written constitution in a federal state. This course presents the intergovernmental division of authority in the federal system with emphasis on the powers of Congress and the president and the residual powers of the states.

LAW 755 Constitutional Law II 3 hrs.
This course deals with the constitutional limitations upon both state and national governmental action. Emphasis is placed upon the limitations emanating from the due process, equal protection of the laws and privileges and immunities clauses in the federal constitution. The civil liberties cases are covered in this material. The due process clause is considered in its substantive and procedural aspects.

LAW 760 Evidence 3 hrs.

This course involves a treatment of the rules of evidence, the qualifications and impeachment of witnesses, the opinion rule, admissions and confessions, rules relating to writings, the hearsay rule and its exceptions, privileged relations, burden of proof, presumptions, and judicial notice.

LAW 765 Moot Court 2 hrs.

This course builds on the research and writing course in teaching legal document drafting skills and problem solving techniques. A significant portion of the course will be devoted to the preparation of an appellate brief and the oral argument of the case on appeal. Completion of the prescribed brief and participation in oral arguments are mandatory requirements.

Prerequisite: LAW 715.

LAW 770 The Legal Profession 2 hrs.

This course concerns the professional and ethical activities and duties of the lawyer. The course includes a study of the history and traditions of the legal profession, including the concept of self-discipline and the model rules of professional responsibility. It also examines the impact of ethics and tradition on the practice of the lawyer.

LAW 780 Income Taxation 3 hrs.

This course involves an intensive study of income tax laws including tax procedure, the concept of income, capital gains and losses, deductions, credits and exemptions, and problems concerning the taxpayer and accounting period to which income items and expenses are to be allocated.

LAW 781 Law and Poverty 2 hrs.

This course provides an introduction to the detrimental effects of poverty on society and poor people. It includes a treatment of the history of institutional response to the needs of the economically disadvantaged in the western world. It involves a critical examination of the legal system's response to the economic, social and human problems of poverty, particularly in the fields of social security, welfare, unemployment and worker's compensation. Special treatment is given to legislative and judicial initiatives in alleviating poverty as it burdens the family, women and minorities.

LAW 782 Law and Poverty Seminar 2 hrs.

This is a seminar devoted to an in-depth treatment of one or more topics of concern in the area of law and poverty. The exact subjects to be considered will be chosen by the instructor. This seminar will satisfy the requirement for Law and Poverty (LAW 781).

Civil Law (Prefix LCIV)

LCIV 700 Civil Law of Persons 3 hrs.

This course covers the Louisiana law of domicile, marriage, divorce, annulment, custody and alimony, legitimacy of children, parental authority over children, adoption proceedings, minority, tutorship, emancipation and interdiction.

LCIV 705 Civil Law Property 3 hrs.

This course covers basic civilian concepts of property. Subject matter includes common, public and private things, movables and immovables, ownership, usufruct, use and habitation, predial servitudes, boundaries, new works, occupancy, possession, and acquisitive and liberative prescription.

LCIV 710 Civil Law Conventional Obligations 3 hrs.

This course treats the general provisions of the Louisiana Civil Code applicable to all contracts in Louisiana, the formation and effect of agreements, various categories of obligations and the means of their extinction.

LCIV 715 Successions 3 hrs.

This course deals essentially with intestate successions. Subjects covered include the rules of distribution, the spousal usufruct, rights of children, absent persons, the opening of successions, capacity, acceptance, renunciation, and collation. (The administration of estates is covered in Louisiana Probate Seminar, LCIV 861, and Louisiana Probate, LCIV 862.)

LCIV 720 Donations 2 hrs.

This course deals with the capacity of persons to dispose of and receive property by inter vivos and mortis causa donations, the legitime of forced heirs, and the formalities of testamentary dispositions. (Although an introduction to trusts is included, that subject is covered in more detail in Louisiana Trusts, LCIV 800.)

LCIV 725 Sales and Leases 3 hrs.

This course is a continuation of the course in Conventional Obligations as to the particular contracts of sale and lease in respect to movable and immovable property.

LCIV 730 Community Property 3 hrs.

This course concerns matrimonial regimes governing ownership and management of property of married persons in Louisiana. Characterization of property, creditors' rights, and rights between the spouses are considered in relation to the nature and background of community property systems.

LCIV 735 Louisiana Code of Civil Procedure 3 hrs.

This course examines the Louisiana Code of Civil Procedure: Book I—Courts, Actions, and Parties; Book II—Ordinary Proceedings; Book III—Proceedings in Appellate Courts; and Book IV—Execution of Judgments; Book V—Summary and Executory Proceedings; Book VI—Probate Procedure; Book VII—Special Proceedings (e.g., Attachment, Sequestration and Injunction); Book VIII—Trial Courts of Limited Jurisdiction; and Book IX—Miscellaneous Provision and Definitions.

LCIV 740 Security Rights 3 hrs.

This course includes those sections of the Civil Code dedicated to security rights, including the contracts of suretyship, pledge, mortgages on immovables, privileges, deposit and sequestration. Chapter 9 of Title 10 of the Revised Statutes also is given attention.

Common Law (Prefix LCOM)

LCOM 701 Contracts II 3 hrs.

This course continues the examination of contract law initiated in Contracts I and usually includes a study of remedies, conditions, breach, assignments, and the statute of frauds.

LCOM 705 Common Law Property I 3 hrs.

This course covers estates, landlord and tenant, easements, and promises respecting the use and enjoyment of land.

LCOM 710 Common Law Property II 3 hrs.

This course covers limitations on ownership (nuisance, right of support, etc.) fixtures, adverse possession, personal property and conveyances of real property.

LCOM 715 Trusts and Estates**3 hrs.**

This course considers legal aspects of wealth transmission including intestate succession, wills, trusts and administration.

LCOM 720 Commercial Transactions**3 hrs.**

This course investigates the laws that affect the rights and obligations of parties engaged in the sale and distribution of goods. The sales contract, its formation, interpretation and performance, the risk of loss, and the remedies of the parties are emphasized. Uniform Commercial Code Article 2 receives intense scrutiny.

LCOM 721 Secured Transactions**2 hrs.**

This course is concerned with all aspects of security in personal property. Covered are problems and legal principles relevant to the creation of the security interest, to its perfection, to priorities between competing security interests and between a security interest and other kinds of property interest, to payment and redemption, and to realization procedures. The emphasis will be on Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code.

ELECTIVE COURSES**Law General (Prefix LAW)****LAW 801 Advanced Property Law Seminar****2 hrs.**

This is a seminar devoted to an in-depth treatment of one or more topics in the area of advanced property law, such as: the secondary market in real estate mortgages; structured financings involving the sale of assets and receivables; equipment and leveraged leasing transactions; and commercial real estate financing and leasing. The topics to be studied in the seminar will be selected by the instructor and listed in advance of registration.

LAW 802 Law and Education Seminar**2 hrs.**

This course will examine the law governing education in the United States, with emphasis on elementary and secondary schooling, including the impact of federal and state constitutions and statutes on finance and curriculum, and on the relationship between private and public institutions. Each student will prepare and present a paper to the seminar. Enrollment is limited to 15.

LAW 803 Western Legal Tradition**3 hrs.**

This course treats significant aspects and institutions of the Roman law, canon law, common law and civil law. It also considers the interaction of these traditions in the context of our American legal heritage. Some emphasis is placed upon codification movements in Europe and the United States and particularly in Louisiana.

LAW 804 Legal Accounting**2 hrs.**

Legal Accounting provides an introduction to financial statements and bookkeeping, followed by critical examination of selected problems illustrating generally accepted accounting principles. Consideration will be given to the principles governing recognition of revenue, the matching of costs against appropriate revenues (with particular stress on inventory and depreciation accounting), the cost of borrowed capital and of long-term productive assets, and proprietary transactions. Emphasis will lie on the legal contexts in which the lawyer is likely to confront accounting problems. The materials will draw heavily on current corporation reports and the publications of the American Institute of Accountants and the SEC, with supporting and contrasting illustrations from judicial decisions and administrative practice.

- LAW 805 Law of European Communities 3 hrs.**
 This course introduces the basic principles of the European Economic Community Law and the institutional structure of the communities with particular reference to the case law of the Court of Justice of the European Community.
- LAW 806 Corporate Finance 3 hrs.**
 This course considers the economic and legal problems arising in connection with financing decisions of publicly held corporations, including valuation of the enterprise and its securities, determination of securities structure and dividend policy, and decisions on investment opportunities, whether by internal expansion or by merger or takeover. Consideration will be given to the application of federal securities regulation, as well as state law, to the corporate decisions and to the import of the legal requirements for investors.
Prerequisite: LAW 746.
- LAW 807 Federal Appellate Advocacy 3 hrs.**
 This course gives students experience in the appellate process by working on pending cases in the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. Students assist in the drafting of briefs and the preparation and presentation of oral arguments. Permission of instructor is required.
- LAW 808 Securities Regulation 3 hrs.**
 This course covers federal regulation of selling, trading and dealing in securities in accordance with the provisions of the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Subject matter includes public offerings, secondary distributions, insider trading, applications of Rule 10 (b) 5, sale of corporate control, market manipulation, broker-dealer regulation, state "blue sky" laws, and attendant civil liabilities under federal and state laws.
- LAW 809 American Legal History Seminar 3 hrs.**
 This is a seminar devoted to an in-depth treatment of one or more topics in the area of American Legal History. The exact subject(s) to be covered will be chosen by the instructor and posted in advance of registration. This course satisfies the perspective course requirement.
- LAW 810 Negotiable Instruments 3 hrs.**
 This course involves commercial paper and bank collection as regulated under Articles 3 and 4 of the Uniform Commercial Code.
- LAW 811 Introduction to Logic and Legal Reasoning 3 hrs.**
 This course considers the skills and techniques used to assess arguments and involves intensive training in both deductive and inductive logic. Students will study how logical skills have practical consequences in legal reasoning and can be applied to a variety of legal contexts, including the formulation and analysis of legal issues, oral argument, brief writing, judicial decisions, legal scholarship, negotiating, counseling and problem solving.
- LAW 812 Creditors' Rights and Bankruptcy 3 hrs.**
 This course examines the problems of the debtor who does not pay his debts. The study includes processes available to the creditor for collection, competition among multiple creditors for the assets of the debtor, means of affecting a distribution of the debtor's assets among his creditors, means of rehabilitating the debtor, and the debtor's right to some measure of protection. More than half of the course is devoted to a study of the Bankruptcy Act since all aspects of the creditor/debtor problem are colored by the interaction of state created rights and the federal bankruptcy provisions.

LAW 813 Evidence/Procedure Seminar 2 hrs.

This is a seminar devoted to an in-depth treatment of one or more topics in the area of evidence or civil procedure. The seminar's more specific topic will be listed in advance of registration. Successful completion of the required course in Evidence or Civil Procedure I and II (depending on the content of the seminar) is a prerequisite.

LAW 815 Federal Criminal Law 2 hrs.

This course surveys federal criminal law with emphasis on white collar crime, political corruption and offenses affecting the administration of justice. Selected statutes such as the mail and wire fraud statutes, banking laws, RICO and Hobbs as well as perjury and obstruction of justice laws will be examined.

LAW 816 Comparative Law Seminar 2 hrs.

This seminar is devoted to in-depth treatment of one or more topics of concern in comparative law. The exact subjects to be considered will be chosen by the instructor.

LAW 817 Mediation and Arbitration 3 hrs.

This course is a survey of the various dispute resolution processes including mediation, arbitration, the mini-trial and the summary jury trial. The overall objectives are to give students familiarity with these processes, basic skills in using them, and experience in how to help a client choose the most appropriate dispute resolution process. The class will include lectures, demonstrations, discussions and simulations. In some years, the course may be taught as a seminar, where written work satisfying the writing requirement will replace a final examination.

LAW 818 Labor Law 3 hrs.

This course deals with the legal problems of concerted action by employees, including the common law obstacles to the objects of labor combinations, picketing and the boycott, the construction and administration of the National Labor Relations Act, the collective bargaining agreement, and the union-member relationship.

LAW 819 Construction Industry Law Seminar 2 hrs.

This is a seminar course covering construction industry law in all phases. A review will be made of pertinent statutes affecting all branches of the industry from design through construction. Litigation and tribunals, both state and federal, will be discussed. There will be complete coverage of the contracts issued by the American Institute of Architects, the National Society of Professional Engineers and Associated General Contractors. Documents covering the financing of construction will be examined. Finally, there will be a discussion of trial practice in this type of litigation.

LAW 820 Employment Discrimination 3 hrs.

This course surveys the various kinds of employment discrimination and the statutes, constitutional provisions and Executive Orders which govern the rights and remedies available to employees who are subjected to discrimination.

LAW 821 Computer Law 3 hrs.

This course focuses primarily on intellectual property issues relating to the creation, sale, use and misappropriation of computer hardware and software. Patent law, copyright law, trademark law and related state-law doctrines affecting computer technology will be considered. The course will also address selected criminal law, antitrust and personal privacy issues. No knowledge of computers, programming or intellectual property law is required.

- LAW 822 Capital Punishment and the Constitution 2 hrs.**
This course is designed to familiarize students with the basic constitutional framework of death penalty law. The course is a seminar and requires the completion of a paper on a topic related to the subject matter.
- LAW 824 Products Liability 3 hrs.**
This course deals with the consumer vis-a-vis the dangerous and/or defective product. It covers the role, mechanics, and effect of the federal, state and local governments in this area. It also covers the theories of recovery and defenses to those theories as well as the continuing evolution of theories and defenses.
- LAW 825 Law and Medicine 3 hrs.**
This course provides an introduction to forensic medicine, forensic sciences and the use of medical proof in litigation. Attention will be given to such topics as professional liability insurance, informed consent and statutory limitations of liability. A portion of the course will examine the basic principles of legal regulation of the medical profession and hospitals and other facilities. In this regard the course will survey the problems emerging with respect to the major interventions of the government in the health care area in recent years: Medicare, Medicaid and national health insurance, generally.
- LAW 826 Advanced Torts Seminar 2 hrs.**
This is a seminar devoted to an in-depth treatment of one or more topics in the area of torts, products liability, or relational interests. The exact subjects to be considered will be chosen by the instructor.
Prerequisites: LAW 705 and 710.
- LAW 827 Contracts/Commercial Law Seminar 2 hrs.**
This is a seminar devoted to an in depth treatment of one or more topics in the areas of contracts and commercial law. The exact subjects to be considered will be chosen by the instructor.
Prerequisites: LAW 700 and either LCIV 710 or LCOM 701.
- LAW 828 Trademark, Trade Name and Unfair Competition Law 2 hrs.**
This course deals with unfair competition in the marketplace and considers the remedies competitors may have against one another. Topics include trademarks, trade names, trade identity, unfair competition doctrines of passing off false advertising, misrepresentation, trade libel or disparagement and misappropriation, protection of trade secrets, the right to publicize, and interference with contractual and business relations. Emphasis is placed upon the interrelationship of federal and state regulation with some necessary reference to copyright and patent laws.
- LAW 829 Financial Institutions Law 3 hrs.**
The course covers principally the areas of bank formation and bank regulation. Additional topics include antitrust aspects of banking, the role of the F.D.I.C. and the Federal Reserve, and international banking.
- LAW 830 Consumer Law 2 hrs.**
This course reviews consumer protection statutes providing causes of action to consumers, including such laws as the truth-in-lending act, the fair credit reporting act, the equal credit opportunity act, the interstate land sale act, and many others.
- LAW 831 Law and Social Science Seminar 2 hrs.**
The purpose of this course is to study the interrelationships between the law and the social sciences. A further purpose is to examine the use of social science in the American legal process. Social science will be viewed as an analytic tool which can heighten the legal scholar's insights.

LAW 832 Immigration and Nationality Law 3 hrs.

This course concerns the history, development and current status of the United States law of immigration as well as the acquisition of United States citizenship. It provides an overview of immigration law and procedure including distinctions between immigrant and non-immigrant status, the basic classifications of each, exclusion, deportation, voluntary departure, asylum, entry, judicial review and the civil and criminal rights and responsibilities of aliens. Also included is a study of the acquisition of citizenship or nationality at birth (within or outside of the United States), naturalization rules and procedures, and loss of citizenship or nationality.

LAW 833 Street Law 3 hrs.

This course is designed for law students who are interested in teaching inner-city middle school and high school students about law related issues. Twice a week pairs of law students will enter local public school classrooms to discuss legal rights, responsibilities and practical legal problems. The course also includes a two hour seminar component and a paper requirement at the end of the semester.

LAW 834 Urban Legal Problems (Zoning Law) 3 hrs.

This course considers some of the major problems of American metropolitan areas and the role of the law and the lawyer in attempting to resolve them. An introductory section deals with background information on the contemporary American urban pattern, the concepts of city and regional planning, and the American legal basis for control of the physical environment. The course then proceeds to an analysis of legal problems in contemporary devices used to control the physical and social development of the American central city, suburb, and outer fringe. Subject matter includes the legal aspects of city and regional planning, zoning, housing codes, public housing, urban renewal, model cities, official maps, subdivision controls and new towns. Some clinical education, consisting of field work by selected students in local agencies, may be employed.

LAW 835 Regulated Industries 3 hrs.

This course concerns the state and federal regulation of "natural monopolies" and other industries such as transportation, communication, electric power and natural gas. Among the topics discussed are regulation of rates, quality of services provided, and control of entry into and exit from the market.

LAW 836 Land Development Law 3 hrs.

This survey course analyzes some of the legal problems encountered by an attorney representing a real estate developer engaged in the development of subdivisions, shopping centers, apartment houses and commercial and industrial projects. The course is divided into two sections. The first deals with legal problems encountered in the financing of real estate developments, and the second covers legal issues encountered in the construction phase. Among the subjects covered are conveyancing of real property, mortgages, condominiums and cooperatives, syndications, sale and leaseback, the contracts between the owner and the interim and final lenders, the contracts between the owner and architect, and the contract between the owner and the general contractor.

LAW 838 Mineral Law 3 hrs.

This course involves a specialized study of the nature of interests in oil, gas and other minerals, including the remedies of the owner against the adjoining landowner and the trespasser, the nature of the mineral contract, sale and reservation of mineral rights, prescription of mineral rights, and the mineral lease. The course also may include a study of the conservation laws pertaining to minerals and the regulations of the Louisiana Conservation Commissioner and of the Federal Power Commission, the leasing of state and federal public lands, operating and production agreements, special contractual agreements relative to mineral exploration and development, deviations from standard provisions in mineral leases

and instruments creating or conveying mineral servitudes and royalties, and an introduction to some of the special tax problems of owners and producers of minerals. The Louisiana Mineral Code is given coverage in all areas.

LAW 842 Courts in a Federal System 3 hrs.

This course deals with requirements of Article III of the United States Constitution such as standing, ripeness and mootness. A major portion of the course is devoted to problems relating to concepts of federalism and comity between the state and federal systems. The class also analyzes the relationship between the branches of the federal government. For example, the extent to which Congress may withdraw jurisdiction from those courts and the power of the court to review actions of coequal branches are issues receiving attention. The course also offers a review of jurisdiction based on the existence of diversity and a federal question. The course also covers some of the following subjects: the Erie problem, suits against state officials and the state, abstention, injunctions against state proceedings, and review of state court judgments.

Prerequisite: LAW 725. LAW 750 recommended.

LAW 843* Administrative Advocacy 3 hrs.

This course affords students clinical experience in the representation of clients before administrative agencies in rulemaking proceedings. In class meetings students will study the Administrative Procedure Act, statutory constraints on administrative advocacy, publication procedures for the Louisiana Register, state agency structure and organization, and laws governing access to agencies (e.g. open meetings, public records). Each student will represent a client in drafting and publishing a rulemaking petition, as well as in presenting testimony and written comments to the agency. Students will receive supervision and direction in their representation of clients before agencies through individual conferences with the instructor. Students will present their rules to the class in a mock agency public hearing that will be videotaped. In addition to the rulemaking petition, each student will prepare a substantial (25-30 page) research paper on the substantive topic addressed by the proposed rule; there will be no exam. Up to 16 students from Loyola and Tulane will be admitted based on interviews and a short written submission.

LAW 844 Administrative Law 3 hrs.

This course deals with the creation and functions of administrative tribunals, the procedure before such tribunals, and judicial relief from administrative action.

LAW 845 Mass Communications Law 3 hrs.

This course surveys the law of mass communications, including First Amendment rights and limitations, the status of broadcasting as a regulated and licensed industry, common carrier and cable TV problems, and advertising law.

LAW 846* Legislative Advocacy 3 hrs.

This course focuses on the role of legislative counsel in a legislative session. Up to eight students will be admitted based on interviews and a short written submission. Participating students must be available to begin work in the course by mid-May, because the Louisiana Legislature convenes in late April and begins serious consideration of bills during May. Students will undergo an intensive initial orientation session. Thereafter, students will meet individually with the instructor and the legislative coordinator to receive supervision and

*LAW 843—Administrative Advocacy, LAW 846—Legislative Advocacy, and LAW 852—Legislative Process are considered clinical courses as is LAW 897—Clinical Seminar. A student may take a maximum of nine clinical credits. For example, a student may take one of the three courses in the junior year and two semesters of the Clinical Seminar in the senior year. Any clinical hours in excess of nine will not count toward the 90 credit hours required for graduation.

direction in their representation of clients before the legislature. Periodic class meetings are arranged to afford students the opportunity to discuss their experiences in a "medical rounds" format, as well as to hear presentations on occasion from legislators, lobbyists, and other participants in the legislative session. Students will be expected to assist clients in the preparation and presentation of testimony to legislative committees; to conduct legal research and draft amendments to proposed legislation as needed; to meet with clients and potential opponents in order to negotiate compromises; and to function generally as legislative counsel to client groups. Students can expect to travel to Baton Rouge on four to six occasions for committee hearings and floor votes in the House and Senate. Students will keep a journal of their activities during the legislative session as a basis for preparation of a report to clients at the end of the session. There is no examination in the course.

LAW 847 Legislation 3 hrs.

This course examines the theory of legislation and the practice of legislative bodies-federal, state and local-including their relationship to the executive and judicial branches of government. Topics surveyed include issues as to sovereignty and legislative jurisdiction, the legislative process, the relationship between statutory law and the common law, statutory law and the codal tradition, statutory drafting and interpretation, lobbying and the media, and law reform and social change. A portion of the course will involve clinical education, consisting of field work by students with legislators involving legislative research and drafting. Students will present their bills in a mock committee hearing that will be videotaped. Enrollment will be limited to a total of 20 students and will be open to Tulane law students.

LAW 848 Antitrust Law 3 hrs.

This course analyzes federal regulation of private economic power and practices in the United States through consideration of the Sherman Act, the Clayton Act, the Robinson-Patman Act, and the Federal Trade Commission Act. Topics include the development and current trends involving the application of the rule of reason and per se rules to various restraints of trade including price fixing, group boycotts, and tying arrangements. Other topics include the nature of agreements, activities influencing governmental action, the offense of monopolization, and the regulation of mergers.

LAW 849 Patent Law 2 hrs.

This course focuses on the means for obtaining legal protection for patentable and unpatentable inventions and for technical knowledge. Licensing and aspects of litigation affecting these rights also will be discussed.

LAW 850 Copyright Law 3 hrs.

This course consists of a detailed exploration of the protection of creative expression-literature, music, visual art and motion pictures. While focusing primarily on the copyright act, the course also will consider those areas of patent and trademark law that overlap with copyright or form the boundaries. The challenges created by new technology, such as computers, home video recorders and cable television will receive particular attention. Additionally, some attention will be given to related doctrines in other countries.

LAW 851 Client Interviewing, Counseling and Negotiation 2 or 3 hrs.

The primary purpose of this course is to expose the student to the processes of negotiation, interviewing and counseling as pervasive lawyering activities. There also is effort to increase awareness of the technical, interdisciplinary and ethical dimension of those processes; to introduce the concept of the lawyer's role as a problem solver, to enable the student to experiment with and thoughtfully consider the various theories, forms and techniques of negotiation and dispute resolution, and to provide an opportunity to assess individual capabilities within those contexts.

LAW 852* Legislative Process**3 hrs.**

Each student will represent a client in researching and drafting proposed legislation for introduction at the Louisiana Legislature. Students will meet with clients, knowledgeable resource people and supporters to design the proposed legislation. They will meet with legislators willing to sponsor the bill, and with potential opponents to negotiate compromises. Class meetings will address such topics as the enactment process, legislative drafting techniques, constitutional rules governing the legislative process, the role of lobbyists and legislators, and statutory constraints on legislative advocacy. Students will receive individual supervision and direction in periodic meetings with the instructor and legislative coordinator. Students will present their proposed draft of legislation to the class in a mock committee hearing that will be videotaped. In addition to drafts of legislation, each student will prepare a substantial (25-30 page) background paper regarding the legislative topic. There will be no exam. Up to 16 students from Loyola and Tulane will be admitted on the basis of an interview and short written submission.

LAW 853 Family Law Seminar**2 hrs.**

This seminar permits students to conduct an intensive study of one or more issues in family law. The students will investigate marriage, the parent-child relationship and other contemporary family topics in a comparative format. Each student will be responsible for a class presentation and a written paper on a specific topic in the area.

Prerequisite: LCIV 700 or LCOM 800.

LAW 854 Insurance**3 hrs.**

This course concerns personal and property insurance, together with the rights and powers of the insurer, the insured, the beneficiary, the assignees and creditors.

LAW 855 Child Advocacy Seminar**2 hrs.**

This seminar examines some problems concerning the relation of the child to the family and to the state. Examples are parental rights and duties and their termination, neglect and abuse, judicial supervision of custody in foster homes or institutions, medical and psychological treatment, statutory limitations on children's freedoms, and statutory guarantees of children's rights including rights of handicapped children.

LAW 856 State and Local Government Law**3 hrs.**

This course studies the legal aspects of intergovernmental relationships including the distribution of power among the federal, state and local governments. Organization and reorganization of local governmental entities, home rule, metropolitan government, and financing of the local government are among the subjects covered. The legal issues are related to the greatest extent possible to contemporary American urban developments.

LAW 857 Employee Remedies (Maritime)**3 hrs.**

This course is essentially maritime, examining remedies available to an injured employee (and heirs of deceased employees) in the context of The Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act (LHWCA), The Jones Act (seamen) and The General Maritime Law. Pertinent provisions of the LHWCA are studied in depth, as are claims for injuries to and death of seamen/members of the crew of vessels. Also included are claims for personal injuries and deaths which occur on the outer continental shelf and injuries to non-seamen on vessels.

*LAW 843—Administrative Advocacy, LAW 846—Legislative Advocacy, and LAW 852—Legislative Process are considered clinical courses as is LAW 897—Clinical Seminar. A student may take a maximum of nine clinical credits. For example, a student may take one of the three courses in the junior year and two semesters of the Clinical Seminar in the senior year. Any clinical hours in excess of nine will not count toward the 90 credit hours required for graduation.

LAW 858 Environmental Law 3 hrs.

This course surveys the legal controls concerned with protection of the environment. The concept of environmental quality and the role of the lawyer in representing those concerned with or affected by programs and policies aimed at its protection will be the basic subject matter. Special emphasis will be given to selected federal and state administrative programs for control of air and water pollution, for protection of natural resources, and/or for regulation and cleanup of hazardous or toxic substances.

LAW 859 Regulation of the Sports Industry Seminar 3 hrs.

This course will consider the response of the legal system to the particular problems of the sports industry. Coverage includes contractual obligations in professional sports, antitrust laws, regulation of agents, sports violence, labor relations and collective bargaining in professional sports, arbitration, professional sports franchise relocation, the National Collegiate Athletic Association and the regulation of intercollegiate sports, regulation of amateur sports, gender and racial discrimination in athletics, and drug testing.

LAW 860 Administration of Criminal Justice II 3 hrs.

This course considers common problems in criminal prosecution from the initiation of charges through the trial process to the handling of post conviction remedies. The Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure will be employed as a model. The course is open to both civil law and common law students.

LAW 861 Trial Practice Seminar 2 hrs.

This seminar examines the functions of the advocate in the preparation and trial of law suits with special emphasis upon the methods of preparation and development of facts into evidence, strategic use of discovery devices such as interrogatories, depositions, admissions and motions to produce, typical use of rules of procedure and substantive law in trial proceedings, tactical and ethical aspects of problems confronting the trial lawyer, and practical applications of principles in trial moot court exercises.

Prerequisite: LAW 760.

LAW 862 Criminal Law Seminar 2 hrs.

This seminar is devoted to in-depth treatment of one or more topics of concern in criminal law or procedure. The exact subjects to be considered will be chosen by the instructor.

LAW 864 Admiralty 3 hrs.

This course reviews the principles of admiralty and maritime law, including statutory modifications, in the following areas: jurisdiction, the nature of in rem and in personam jurisdiction, maritime liens, the contract of affreightment and COGSA, limitation of liability, general average, the law of collision, the tug and tow relationship, and salvage.

LAW 865 Juvenile Law Seminar 2 hrs.

This seminar requires a paper relating to merits, faults and recommendations for improvement of a segment of the juvenile justice system. These conclusions must result from individual and group visits to court and to facilities to which the child in trouble is exposed, and from lectures and interviews, all as compared with ideals and trends learned from casebook reading, classroom discussion and library research.

LAW 866 Maritime Personal Injury 3 hrs.

This course examines the law governing personal injury and wrongful death claims under the general maritime law and federal and state statutory law. Both jurisdictional and substantive law issues are considered. There is a detailed treatment of the law relative to seamen, including "status seamen," the warranty of seaworthiness, maintenance and cure, indemnity and contribution, and persons employed in marsh lands and on platforms and special purpose vessels located on the Outer Continental Shelf.

Prerequisite: LAW 864 or permission of instructor.

- LAW 867 Business Planning Seminar 2 hrs.**
 This seminar combines advanced work in corporations, corporate financing and federal taxation in the context of business planning and counseling. The seminar will be based upon a series of problems involving common business transactions, which present corporate and tax issues for analysis and resolution. The problems will cover such topics as the formation and financing of corporations, both closely held and publicly owned, stock redemption, the sale and purchase of businesses, mergers and other forms of acquisition and recapitalization, division and dissolution of corporations.
Prerequisites: LAW 746, LAW 780 and LAW 804.
- LAW 868 Workers' Compensation 2 hrs.**
 This course considers the Louisiana law relative to tort liability of master and servant and the Louisiana workers' compensation law.
- LAW 870 Federal Taxation of Wealth Transmission 3 hrs.**
 This course considers the impact of federal taxation on the transmission of wealth. Primary emphasis is placed on the gift and estate tax systems. The generation-skipping transfer tax system, and related income tax problems are also considered.
- LAW 871 Advanced Federal Income Taxation 2 hrs.**
 This course consists of an advanced study of federal income taxation emphasizing planning considerations affecting the personal and commercial transactions of individual taxpayers.
Prerequisite: LAW 780.
- LAW 872 Federal Income Taxation of Corporations 2 hrs.**
 This course is devoted to the federal income taxation of corporations and shareholders with primary emphasis on the tax aspect of incorporating, liquidating and operating business and corporate forms.
- LAW 873 Taxation of Partnerships 2 hrs.**
 This course involves a study of the tax treatment of the formation, operation and termination of general and limited partnerships, and tax sheltered investments. Class discussion will focus on definition of the partnership and the possible treatment of a partnership as an association.
Prerequisite: LAW 780.
- LAW 874 Federal Tax Procedure 2 hrs.**
 This course deals with numerous aspects of federal tax procedure. Specifically, the course will cover administrative procedures before the Internal Revenue Service, an analysis of the statutory notice procedures, the entire spectrum of litigating a case before the United States Tax Court and the District Court, extended periods of limitations, and additions to tax and other problems that a practitioner might encounter while handling a tax case.
Prerequisite: LAW 780.
- LAW 876 Conflict of Laws 3 hrs.**
 This course deals with the law relating to transactions with elements in more than one state. Emphasis is placed upon the problems of choice of laws to be applied in a given situation where the laws of the states involved differ. This problem is examined with respect to actions in tort, worker's compensation, contract, family law, and decedents' estates. Consideration is given to constitutional issues, the theoretical bases for the choice of laws, and questions relating to the jurisdiction of courts and the enforcement of foreign judgments.

LAW 877 Constitutional Law Seminar 2 hrs.

This seminar is devoted to in-depth treatment of one or more topics of current controversy in constitutional law. The exact subjects to be considered will be chosen by the instructor. Seminar members will submit term papers in completion of course requirements.

LAW 878 International Law 3 hrs.

This introductory course acquaints students with the theory and practice of a distinct legal system. The sources and mode of discourse of the international legal system are studied in sufficient detail to allow the student to undertake further work in the discipline. Detailed examination will be undertaken of several substantive areas of international law. These areas will be selected from topics such as jurisdiction of states, international criminal law, law of the sea, international protection of human rights, law of war, and regulation of resort to force by states.

LAW 879 International Commercial Law 3 hrs.

In the first phase of this course students consider the legal framework under which U.S. foreign commerce functions. This framework includes federal and state statutes, court and administrative decisions, treaties, foreign laws, and the rules of multinational organizations. In the second phase of the course each student will present a report advising a hypothetical client concerning his interests.

LAW 881 Comparative Law 3 hrs.

This course analyzes several aspects of the contemporary world's major legal systems. Topics include sources of law, the role of the courts, and the status and function of the legal profession. One or more areas of substantive or procedural law will be examined as an example of application of the law in several of these legal systems.

LAW 882 Jurisprudence 3 hrs.

This course considers the history of the natural law. It also appraises such schools of jurisprudence as the analytical, historical, philosophical, sociological and realist in the light of the natural law. The natural law basis of the principal juridical institutions in the Roman and Anglo-American legal systems is considered, as well as the creative role of the natural law in contemporary law-making.

LAW 883 Dialogues in Law and Ethics 2 hrs.

This course attempts to sharpen the student's critical awareness of the sensitive moral and ethical problems inherent in the legal enterprise. The goal is to sensitize the prospective counselor, advocate, legislator and judge to these problems while helping him or her develop the ability to resolve them in a fashion most respectful of the personal human values affected. The course draws on a variety of interdisciplinary readings and will involve persons experienced in some facet of the problems discussed.

LAW 884 International Law Seminar 2 hrs.

Students with a background in the subject will conduct an intensive study of one or more issues in international law. These issues will be identified by the instructor prior to registration. Limited enrollment.

Prerequisites: LAW 878 and stipulated requirements.

LAW 885 Sex Discrimination Law Seminar 2 hrs.

This course deals with the law in the areas of sex-based discrimination. Emphasis is on discrimination in family law, constitutional law, criminal law, education and employment opportunities. Consideration is given to the legal status of both sexes and the changing emphasis toward equalization of the status of the sexes.

LAW 886 Environmental Law Seminar 2 hrs.

This seminar is devoted to an in-depth treatment of one or more topics of current interest in the field, e.g., Superfund, Toxic Torts, Wetlands, or Clean Air. The exact subjects will be chosen by the instructor(s).

Prerequisite: LAW 858.

LAW 887 Federal Taxation Seminar 2 hrs.

This seminar considers selected problems in taxation under the Internal Revenue Code. Limited to 20 students.

Prerequisite: LAW 780.

LAW 889 Law and Society in Japan 2 or 3 hrs.**

This course provides an introduction to the law of Japan and the law's place in that nation's culture and society. In addition to statutes and judicial decisions, readings from various disciplines will be considered while examining the role of law in Japan. Inevitably, comparisons will be made between practices in Japan and those in the United States.

LAW 890 Regulation of the Entertainment Industries Seminar 2 hrs.

This seminar considers the response of the legal system to the particular problems of the entertainment industries. Coverage includes antitrust law and the entertainment industries, the protection of ideas, the right of publicity, legal issues in the music industry, regulation of agents and managers, motion picture ratings, record labeling and censorship, film colorization and moral rights, and selected issues in trademarks and unfair competition.

LAWG 890 Current Issues in Japanese Law 2 or 3 hrs.**

This seminar examines selected topics in the Japanese legal system.

LAW 891* Law Review Honors Tutorial 2 hrs.

This tutorial is open to candidates for Law Review who successfully have completed the junior law review requirements as determined by the Student Editorial Board and who 1) complete service on the Executive Board or 2) complete a publishable comment under the tutoredship of a member of the faculty. This tutorial is graded on a pass/fail basis only.

LAW 892* Law Review Seminar 1 hr.

Should the candidate for Law Review Honors Tutorial develop the publishable comment as a part of a regular seminar, the seminar course description on the record of the student will have the addition of "Law Review" added to the seminar description, and an added hour of credit will be assigned to the seminar.

LAW 893* Poverty Law Journal Honors Tutorial 2 hrs.

This tutorial is open to candidates for the Poverty Law Journal who successfully have completed the junior journal requirements as determined by the Student Editorial Board and 1) complete service on the Editorial Board, or 2) complete a publishable comment under the tutoredship of a member of the faculty. This tutorial will be graded on a pass/fail basis only.

*Under no circumstances can a student elect any combination of course numbers LAW 891, 892, 893, 894, or 898 that would result in more than five hours. Also, under no circumstances may a student elect any combination of course numbers 898 and 899 that would result in more than six hours.

** When taught as three-hour courses, either LAW 889 or LAWG 890 satisfies the perspective course requirement. When taught as two-hour courses, they together satisfy the requirement.

LAW 894* Poverty Law Journal Seminar**1 hr.**

Should the candidate for Poverty Law Journal Honors Tutorial develop a publishable comment as a part of a regular seminar, the seminar course description on the record of the student will include the addition of "Poverty Law Journal" and an added hour of credit will be assigned to the seminar.

LAW 897 Clinical Seminar****6 or 9 hrs.**

During the first semester, after a period of orientation, students will be assigned cases, civil or criminal, and will be expected to prepare these cases for trial. Such preparation will include client interviews, investigation, discovery, pleading, research, and writing of memoranda. Thereafter, students will actually participate in the trial process. A minimum of 10 hours per week in field work will be required as well as attendance at a two-hour, biweekly seminar meeting. A maximum of six credit hours of graded credit may be obtained for this course. Any hours in excess of six will be graded on a pass/fail basis.

LAW 898* Legal Research**1 or 2 hrs.**

This course is designed to develop skills in legal research, analysis and writing, and to allow the student the opportunity to study a narrow subject in depth under the supervision of a full-time faculty member with expertise in the area. A written paper is required for satisfactory completion of this course, whether it is taken for one or two hours credit. A letter grade is given for completion of the course. The course may be taken for two hours of credit to satisfy the writing requirement. A student must be in good academic standing and receive the permission of the associate dean for academic affairs to register for this course. (See further requirements on page 32.)

LAW 899* Independent Study**1 or 2 hrs.**

This course is designed to allow the student an opportunity to study a narrow subject in depth under the supervision of a full-time faculty member with expertise in the subject area. Appropriate written documentation pertinent to the study is required, but the course does not necessarily entail a single research paper as is the case with Legal Research (LAW 898). This course is only graded on a pass/fail basis and may sometimes involve working for an outside agency (i.e., an "extern" program), with general supervision and evaluation by the designated faculty member. A student must be in good academic standing and receive the permission of the associate dean for academic affairs to register for this course. This course cannot be used to satisfy the writing requirement.

Law Civil (Prefix LCIV)**LCIV 800 Louisiana Trusts****2 hrs.**

This course is designed to acquaint students with the basic principles of trust law, as adopted by statute in Louisiana. Topics covered include the nature, creation, and elements of a trust, as well as its administration, termination, and modification.

*Under no circumstances can a student elect any combination of course numbers LAW 891, 892, 893, 894, or 898 that would result in more than five hours. Also, under no circumstances may a student elect any combination of course numbers 898 and 899 that would result in more than six hours.

**Students may register for a maximum of nine hours in LAW 897, which must be taken in consecutive sessions. The summer session will be graded pass/fail and will earn no quality points. During the fall and spring sessions, students will receive alphabetical grades and will be eligible for quality points. Students who register for only the summer and fall sessions will receive only three hours of graded credit and will earn quality points for those hours only. In no event may a student receive more than six hours of quality hours for this course.

LCIV 805 Administration of Criminal Justice III 3 hrs.

This course involves a detailed study of the actual process of criminal prosecution from the bringing of charges to final conviction, appeal and post-conviction remedies. The Louisiana Codes of Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure are studied as models of modern systems of criminal law and procedure.

LCIV 810 Title Examination 1 hr.

This course covers the substantive law and the technique used in the examination of titles to Louisiana immovable property. Practical problems will be presented in the description of property, the derivation of titles and the drafting of documents conveying or encumbering immovable property.

LCIV 815 Civil Code: Problems and Doctrine 3 hrs.

This course examines the Civil Code, its methodology, interpretation, and historical perspective, with a study of sources of law, doctrine and problem solving.

LCIV 861 Louisiana Probate Seminar 2 hrs.

Knowledge of the substantive law of inheritance is a prerequisite. This seminar features the handling of decedents' estates pursuant to the Louisiana Code of Civil Procedure and other applicable law. Particular attention is given to the prompt settlement of creditors' claims and legacies at the lowest costs. The administration of minors' estates and estates of interdicted persons also are considered.

LCIV 862 Louisiana Probate 3 hrs.

This course covers substantially the same range of material as LCIV 861 in a course format.

Law Common (Prefix LCOM)

LCOM 800 Family Law 3 hrs.

This course surveys of the law regulating marriage and other interpersonal relationships. Topics considered include marriage, alternate forms of social organization, rights concerning procreation, divorce, child custody, financial aspects of family dissolution, the legal regulation of the parent/child relationship, children's rights and the state's role in protecting children from neglect and abuse, and adoption.

LCOM 805 Estate Planning 2 hrs.

This course examines the various methods of preserving, increasing and disposing of wealth. Emphasis is placed on the tax implications of transfers within the family group as well as transfers for the benefit of charitable organizations. Attention is given to the use of generation skipping transfers, class gifts, and the creation of future interests by trust instruments.

Prerequisites: Taxation I, LAW 780, Trusts and Estates, LCOM 715.



THE HONOR CODE

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The purpose of this honor code is to establish the rules and standards by which the students of the Loyola University School of Law shall govern their conduct with respect to all academic matters. The honor board serves in an advisory capacity to the dean of the law school, and its purpose is to investigate alleged honor code violations, to conduct hearings when appropriate, and to recommend sanctions when a violation has been committed.

II. SCOPE

Jurisdiction under the honor code is restricted to prohibited conduct pursuant to Section IV, whether occurring on or off campus. The honor code is not intended to limit or replace any other disciplinary procedures that may be applicable. A person is subject to the jurisdiction of the honor code upon enrollment in the Loyola University School of Law. Upon enrollment in the law school, all students shall sign a pledge evidencing that they have read the honor code, that they understand the honor code, and that they will comply with the honor code. The honor code pledge shall be in the following form:

HONOR CODE PLEDGE

I, the undersigned, have read the Loyola University School of Law Honor Code and understand what is expected of me as a student, including my obligation to report suspected violations to which I am a witness or of which I am aware. **I have also read and understand the potential sanctions for violations of the honor code.**

Signature

Date

III. DEFINITIONS

The following words or phrases shall have the meanings ascribed to them unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

- A. **Academic matter** means any activity which may affect a grade or in any way contribute toward the satisfaction of the requirements for graduation, without reference to the locus of such activity. Academic matters also include classroom instruction and other officially recognized academic programs.
- B. **Charged party** means a student of the Loyola University School of Law who has been charged with a violation of the honor code.
- C. **Chief justice** means the junior or senior class student honor board member selected to preside over the administration and activities of the honor board.
- D. **Code** means the honor code of the Loyola University School of Law.
- E. **Dean** means the dean of the law school or the dean's designee.
- F. **Hearing panel** means an assembly of no fewer than four honor board mem-

- bers, the chief justice, and the presenter for the purpose of adjudicating a suspected honor code violation.
- G. **Instructor** means a person who teaches, instructs, directs, supervises, or oversees students regarding academic matters on a full-time, part-time, or visiting basis whether compensated or not. Instructor also includes assistants, student teaching assistants, and guest lecturers.
 - H. **Investigation committee** means a committee of three honor board members charged with the responsibility of investigating an alleged honor code violation and making a probable cause determination, headed by the presenter.
 - I. **Law school** means the Loyola University School of Law.
 - J. **Library** means any library available for use by Loyola law students.
 - K. **Permanent record** means a student's file, folder, or record maintained by the Office of the Registrar or School of Law records office which contains any record relating to the student.
 - L. **Presenter** means the chair of the investigation committee who prepares and presents a case of any suspected honor code violation to the hearing panel.
 - M. **Registrar** means the registrar of the Loyola University School of Law or the registrar's designee, including the director of the School of Law records office.
 - N. **Regular session** means the interval of time between the first day of the fall semester and the last day of the spring semester.
 - O. **Summer session** means the interval of time between the last day of the spring semester and the first day of the fall semester.
 - P. **SBA** means the Student Bar Association of the Loyola University School of Law.
 - R. **Staff** means any noninstructional employee of the law school or of the university.
 - S. **Student** means any person admitted, accepted for admission, seeking admission or readmission, or enrolled to the law school. Student also includes a student from another law school taking a course or participating in a program at the Loyola University School of Law.
 - T. **Student body** means the students of the law school.
 - U. **Student defense counselor** means a Loyola law student selected by the charged party or appointed by the chief justice to represent the charged party during a honor board investigation and hearing.

IV. PROHIBITED CONDUCT

Except in those cases where an instructor's express authorization would allow the particular actions or conduct in question, the following actions or conduct shall constitute a violation of the honor code.

A. Examination Misconduct

1. No student shall give, seek, receive, or obtain aid of any nature from any source before, during, or after the initial offering of an examination.
2. No student shall discuss an examination with any other student while the examination is in progress. Nor shall any student who has taken an examination knowingly discuss its contents or format with a student who will later take that same examination or make-up examination.
3. No student shall use any materials during an examination unless expressly authorized by the instructor.
4. No student shall take an examination for another student or permit another per-

son to take an examination for the student.

5. No student shall intentionally identify himself/herself in any manner as the taker of an examination or other graded work where such examination or work is to be graded anonymously.
6. No student shall violate examination policies, procedures, rules, or instructions which have been announced or published. This includes reading the contents of an examination prior to authorization, beginning to write prior to authorization, or failure to discontinue writing when the allotted time has elapsed.
7. No student shall invade the administrative security maintained for the preparation and storage of examinations.

B. Plagiarism

It shall be a violation of the honor code to plagiarize the work of another. No student shall claim or submit as his or her own original work the research, ideas, or writings of another without acknowledging and clearly identifying such material in an appropriate manner. Paraphrasing without acknowledgment of authorship is a form of plagiarism.

Paraphrasing is the close restatement of another's idea using approximately the language of the original.

C. Misrepresentation

No student shall forge or improperly alter any law school or university document, record, or instrument of identification, or misrepresent his/her prior education or employment.

D. Unauthorized Assistance

No student shall give, solicit, or receive assistance in the preparation of work to be submitted for credit, or to be submitted in connection with a law school academic activity, from a source not expressly authorized by the instructor or supervisor of the activity. Unless otherwise provided by the instructor, the use of typing assistance, commercially prepared study aids, or computer software to check spelling and grammar does not violate this section.

E. Attendance Falsification

No student shall falsify or participate in the falsification of attendance records. Nor shall any student fail to respond when called upon in class.

F. Misuse of Property or Services

No student shall steal, conceal, damage, deface, destroy, misuse, or in any other manner improperly impede the use of or access to materials, property, or services of the library, law school, university, instructors, staff, students, or members of the law school community.

G. Unauthorized Use of Written Work

No student shall use or submit the same or essentially the same paper or other work product, or a substantial portion thereof, for credit in more than one course without making full disclosure to the instructors involved and obtaining their prior expressed consent.

H. Refusal to Cooperate

No student shall knowingly give false information, refuse to give information, refuse to testify, or otherwise refuse to cooperate in any investigation, proceeding, or hearing involving a violation of the honor code. Nor shall any student

harass, threaten, intimidate, or otherwise interfere with any member of the law school community relative to his or her participation or involvement in the honor code process. A charged party, however, shall not be compelled to testify against himself/herself.

I. Failure to Disclose Violations

No student who has reasonable grounds to believe that a violation of the honor code has occurred shall fail to report such violation.

J. False Accusation

No student shall intentionally make a false accusation against another student involving a violation of the honor code.

K. Tape Recording

No student shall tape record a class without the professor's consent.

V. HONOR BOARD

A. Membership

The honor board shall be composed of three members of each day division class and one member of each night division class. A student must be in good academic standing and must not have been determined to have violated the honor code to serve or continue to serve on the honor board. The term of office shall be for one year commencing on the last day of the spring semester. The terms of first-year honor board representatives shall commence upon their election which will be held in conjunction with the SBA fall elections. Graduating senior representatives shall continue to serve until March 31 of the regular session. If an honor board member's term expires during the course of an honor board proceeding, the term shall be extended through the conclusion of such proceeding.

B. Selection

Honor board representatives shall be elected by the student body among their respective divisions and classes. Honor board elections shall be held in conjunction with SBA elections. To qualify as a candidate for election to the honor board, a student must submit his or her name to the chief justice of the honor board by petition signed by at least ten percent (10%) of the students in his or her respective division. The three students receiving the most votes in their respective day division class and the student receiving the most votes in his or her respective night division class shall be elected to the honor board. A runoff election shall be conducted only in the event of a tie.

C. Officers

The honor board shall select a chief justice, co-chair, and secretary at its initial meeting. The chief justice shall be a student who has completed one regular session of law school.

D. Vacancy

Any vacancy on the honor board may be filled through appointment by the chief justice.

E. Faculty Representative/Advisor

The dean shall appoint a nonvoting faculty representative and an alternate to represent the faculty on the honor board and to advise or assist the honor board.

F. Recusal

An honor board member shall recuse himself/herself from any honor board proceeding where there is a conflict of interest or an appearance of impropriety. The faculty advisor shall be recused if the alleged violation relates to or arises out of his or her course of instruction, examination, or other law school related matter involving such faculty advisor. In the event the chief justice must recuse himself/herself, the co-chair shall assume the duties of the chief justice and another honor board member shall be appointed, ad hoc, to fulfill those duties of co-chair. In the event the co-chair must recuse himself/herself, the chief justice shall appoint another honor board member, ad hoc, to fulfill the duties of co-chair.

VI. INSTITUTION OF HONOR BOARD PROCEEDINGS

A. Complaint

The honor board shall not institute any proceedings unless a complaint is filed with the honor board.

B. Complainant

Every student, including a member of the honor board, is obligated to file a complaint to report suspected honor code violations. All other members of the law school community may file a complaint to report suspected honor code violations.

C. Form

Any complaint alleging a violation of the honor code shall be in writing, shall be signed by the complainant(s), and shall include as much of the following information as possible:

1. The date, time, and place of the alleged violation.
2. The name(s) of the person(s) involved in the alleged violation, including the name(s) of any witness(es).
3. A statement specifying with reasonable particularity the conduct or actions giving rise to a suspected violation of the honor code.

D. Prescription

A complaint must be filed and delivered to the honor board within fourteen (14) days of the alleged violation, or the discovery thereof. No honor board proceeding shall be conducted during the official law school examination periods or during the summer session. Prescription is suspended during examination periods. Prescription for suspected violations occurring during spring examinations and the summer session is suspended until the first day of the fall session.

E. Submission to Chief Justice and Sufficiency of Complaint

All complaints shall be promptly directed to the chief justice who shall examine the complaint for sufficiency and completeness. A complaint is sufficient if it is signed and is capable of being investigated. An incomplete and insufficient complaint shall be returned to the complainant. If returned, the complainant shall, if possible, supplement the complaint and resubmit it. The complainant shall have ten (10) days from the return date to resubmit a returned complaint.

F. Investigation Committee

The chief justice shall appoint and refer all complaints to an investigation committee. The investigation committee shall be composed of the co-chair and

two additional honor board members. The co-chair shall preside over the investigation committee.

G. Investigation of Alleged Violation

Upon receipt of a complaint, the investigation committee shall promptly notify the charged party of the existence of the complaint and the nature of the alleged violation. Notification will be written, delivered in person, or by certified mail. The identity of the complainant shall not be disclosed at this time. The investigation committee shall conduct its investigation of the complaint as is necessary under the circumstances to substantiate whether probable cause exists. This includes gathering and examining evidence, taking statements, and speaking to any party or with anyone who may possess relevant information. The investigation committee shall conduct its affairs with the utmost discretion and secrecy.

H. Probable Cause

1. At least two (2) members of the investigation committee must concur for a finding of probable cause. Probable cause shall be presumed when the complaint is filed by a member of the faculty.

2. If the investigation committee concludes that probable cause is lacking, the complaint shall be dismissed. The committee shall promptly prepare and file an investigation report with the chief justice. Thereafter, the charged party shall be notified, in writing, of such dismissal and all documents concerning the complaint and investigation shall be destroyed. The complainant shall also be notified of the dismissal.

3. If the investigation committee concludes that probable cause exists, the committee shall promptly prepare and file an investigation report with the chief justice. The investigation report shall detail which provision(s) of the honor code allegedly have been violated and shall describe with reasonable particularity the conduct and circumstances surrounding the alleged violation. The chief justice shall promptly provide the charged party with a copy of the investigation report.

I. Investigation of the Complaint

The investigation of the complaint shall last no longer than fifteen (15) days from the filing of the complaint with the chief justice.

J. Informal Disposition

The investigation committee and the charged party may negotiate a proposed disposition as to merits of the alleged violation and as to the sanction. The proposed disposition is subject to the approval of the hearing panel. If the investigation committee and the charged party agree upon disposition, the co-chair shall prepare a report for the hearing panel outlining the nature of the proposed disposition. The hearing panel may accept, reject, or amend any or all aspects of the proposed disposition. If the proposed disposition is rejected or amended, and the charged party refuses to accept the proposed disposition as amended, the hearing shall proceed.

VII. HONOR BOARD HEARING

A. Composition

The hearing panel shall be composed of the chief justice, the faculty representative, the presenter, and at least four (4) other honor board members who were not members of the investigation committee. The faculty representative and the presenter shall be nonvoting members.

B. Duties

The chief justice shall preside over the hearing, rule on all evidentiary and procedural matters, make all requisite notifications, and prepare or designate someone to prepare the majority opinion. The co-chair shall serve as the presenter. The presenter shall prepare and present the case against the charged party to the hearing panel.

C. Scheduling

Honor board hearings shall be scheduled by the chief justice after consulting with the other members of the hearing panel, the presenter, and the charged party. Hearings shall be held as soon as reasonably practicable following a finding of probable cause. The chief justice shall fix and provide written notice of the time, date, and location of the hearing to all involved parties. If the charged party fails to appear after having received written notice, the hearing may proceed *ex parte* and a judgment may be rendered.

D. Rights of Charged Party

A student charged with a violation of the honor code has a right to the following:

1. After a determination of probable cause, timely receipt of a copy of the original complaint and the investigation report.
2. Reasonable time to prepare his or her defense.
3. The assistance of a student defense counselor.
4. Timely production for copying and inspection of any tangible evidence that the presenter or hearing panel intends to offer at the hearing.
5. Timely advance notice of the names of all witnesses and of all persons known to have personal knowledge of the events at issue.
6. To present any relevant evidence and to question any witness(es).
7. To waive any right or process provided by the honor code.
8. To the presumption of innocence.
9. To refuse to testify. The hearing panel is entitled to draw reasonable inferences from a charged party's refusal to testify. Such inferences, however, shall not be the sole basis for a finding of guilt.
10. To admit his or her guilt and waive a formal hearing.
11. The right to a copy of any written rules of procedure promulgated by the honor board.

E. Right to Student Counsel

A charged party has the right to be represented at the hearing by a student defense counselor. The charged party may select his or her own student defense counselor or may have one appointed by the chief justice. A charged party may waive the right to a student defense counselor and act in his or her own behalf.

F. Opening and Closing Statements

The presenter and the charged party shall have the right to make opening and closing statements. The presenter shall open and close first, but has a right of rebuttal after the charged party's closing.

G. Rules of Evidence

The hearing shall not be subject to statutory or common law rules of evidence, except that irrelevant or unduly repetitious evidence shall be excluded. The hearing panel shall proceed informally and offer a reasonable opportunity for the full presentation of the case against the charged party and the charged party's

defense. Any party giving testimony shall be administered an oath or affirmation by the chief justice to testify truthfully. After the opening statements, the presenter shall offer evidence and testimony of witnesses. The hearing panel and the charged party may question any witness. Once the presenter concludes his/her presentation of the case, the charged party shall have the right to offer evidence, witnesses, and testimony in defense.

H. Witnesses

The presenter and the charged party shall have the right to compel the attendance of witnesses by making a written request to the chief justice at least three days in advance of the scheduled hearing. The chief justice shall notify those witnesses and compel their attendance at the hearing. All witnesses shall be excluded from the hearing when not testifying.

I. Closed Hearing

In order to protect the privacy of the charged party, the hearing shall not be open to the public.

J. Standard of Proof

The standard for determining that a violation of the honor code has been committed shall be clear and convincing evidence.

K. Continuances

The chief justice may grant a continuance or recess for good cause or when essential testimony or evidence is unavailable.

L. Deliberations and Verdict

Following closing arguments, the hearing panel shall deliberate in closed session and shall arrive at a verdict. A majority vote of the voting members present is required for a finding of a violation. A verdict shall be reached by secret ballot. If the charged party is acquitted, the charge shall be dismissed and the entire record, except for the judgment of acquittal, shall be destroyed. If the charged party is found to have committed a violation of the honor code, the hearing panel shall recommend an appropriate sanction to the dean of the law school.

M. Notification of Verdict

The charged party and the complainant shall be notified in writing of the verdict of the hearing panel and any sanction recommended to the dean of the law school. Such notification shall be issued within twenty-four (24) hours of the conclusion of the hearing panel meeting.

N. Opinions

If there is a finding of a violation of the honor code, the chief justice or his/her designee shall write the majority opinion supporting the hearing panel's decision. Any member of the hearing panel may file dissenting or concurring opinions. All opinions are due within ten (10) days of the conclusion of the hearing and shall be included in the record of the case. The student found in violation of the honor code is entitled to submit a written statement to be included in the record within the same time frame. The entire record shall then be submitted to the dean by the chief justice. Honor board opinions shall not be used as precedent in subsequent honor board hearings.

O. Confidentiality

Except as necessary to implement the honor code, all matters relating to any honor board proceeding are confidential.

P. Recordation

The honor board hearing shall be recorded on video or audio tape. Deliberations of the hearing panel shall not be recorded.

Q. Multiple Violations

Multiple alleged honor code violations arising out of the same transaction or occurrence shall be investigated and, if possible, heard together.

R. Graduating Students

Upon a finding of probable cause by the investigation committee against a student otherwise entitled to graduate, every effort shall be made to dispense with the matter prior to graduation. Prior to the conclusion of the honor board proceedings a student shall not receive a law school degree but may participate in the commencement exercises.

VIII. SANCTIONS

The hearing panel may recommend to the dean the imposition of any of the following sanctions or a combination thereof:

A. Private Reprimand

The student is given a private letter from the honor board or from the dean stating that the student has violated the honor code and that a more severe penalty may be imposed if the student commits a subsequent violation. Although included in the student's file, this reprimand does not become part of the student's permanent record and shall be destroyed upon graduation. A private reprimand is a mandatory sanction for any honor code violation.

B. Formal Reprimand

A formal reprimand is identical to a private reprimand except that it is placed in the student's permanent record and shown on the student's university transcript and may be disclosed to any or all of the following:

1. Any bar association.
2. Prospective or current employers.
3. Faculty members of the law school.

4. Faculty members or law school officials of any law school to which the student applies for admission.

C. Disciplinary Probation

Disciplinary probation imposes disabilities on the student for a specified period of time. The terms of the probation may impose any reasonable condition, including but not limited to, restricting, excluding, or suspending the student's participation in activities such as Moot Court, Law Review, teaching assistant, or holding SBA office.

D. Suspension

Suspension is exclusion from any or all classes, exams, and activities of the law school for a specified period of time. The suspension may commence immediately or in the following semester. The effect of immediate suspension is to prevent the student from receiving any course credit for that semester.

E. Expulsion

Expulsion is permanent exclusion from the law school.

F. Grade Reduction

Grade reduction is the lowering of a grade or the issuance of a failing grade in connection with a course or graded assignment from which the complaint arose.

G. Credit Cancellation

Credit cancellation is removal or denial of credit for the course or activity associated with the violation.

H. Restitution

Restitution is an order to repair or replace the damaged or destroyed property or to reimburse the owner of the property for any loss.

I. Other/Combination

The hearing panel may recommend any such other sanction or combination of sanctions that it deems appropriate.

IX. APPEALS

A student shall not appeal any hearing panel decision except to the dean of the law school.

X. RELATED MATTERS

A. Orientation

Each entering student shall be made aware of the honor code at the law school's annual freshmen orientation program and shall be required to sign the honor code pledge.

B. Adoption/Amendment

A majority vote of the faculty and a majority vote of students voting in an election shall be required to adopt or amend the honor code. The honor code may only be adopted or amended when the law school is in regular session.

C. Severability

Invalidation of any section of the honor code shall not affect the validity of the remaining parts.

D. Effective Date

This honor code is effective upon adoption or amendment.



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FALL 1996 ACADEMIC CALENDAR

AUGUST

14	WednesdayNew students arrive President's Convocation for faculty and staff
14-19	Wednesday-Monday	.....Orientation for new undergraduate students
16	Friday	.....Registration for law school freshman
19	Monday	.....Registration for law school upperclassmen Freshman law classes begin
		Registration begins for new and readmitted undergraduates
		Registration for evening and graduate students
20	Tuesday	.....Registration for undergraduate day division students Drop/add for enrolled students Upperclassmen law classes begin
21	Wednesday	.....Undergraduate and graduate classes begin No registration nor drop/add activity
22	Thursday	.....Late registration (\$20 fee) and drop/add (no fee) begin
23	Friday	.....Last day to be admitted and registered (\$20 fee), drop/add (no fee)
26	Monday	.....Drop/add continues (\$5 fee)
27	Tuesday	.....Last day to drop/add (\$5 fee) Last day to change to full-time status or to audit Last day for a 100% refund
29	Thursday	.....Mass of the Holy Spirit—11:00 classes cancelled

SEPTEMBER

2	Monday	.....Labor Day holiday
10	Tuesday	.....Last day for 75% refund
24	Tuesday	.....Last day for 50% refund
27	Friday	.....Last day to apply for graduation in May and August 1997

OCTOBER

4	Friday	.....Spring and summer 1996 incomplete grades changed to F
7	Monday	.....Loyola Day—All day classes cancelled
8	Tuesday	.....Last day for 25% refund
11	Friday	.....Midterm grades due in deans' offices by noon
23	Wednesday	.....Last day to withdraw

NOVEMBER

1	Friday	.....All Saints Day holiday
4-Dec. 4	Monday- Friday	.....Spring 1997 early registration
27-29	Wednesday-Friday	.....Thanksgiving holidays for undergraduate and graduate students
28-29	Thursday-Friday	.....Thanksgiving holidays for law students

DECEMBER

2	Monday	.....Classes resume Last law school classes Law school study days
3	Tuesday	.....Last evening classes Last graduate classes
4	Wednesday	.....Last day division classes
4-10	Wednesday-Tuesday	.....Graduate division examinations
4-12	Wednesday- Thursday	.....Evening division examinations
5-16	Thursday- Monday	.....Law school examinations
5	Thursday	.....Day division study day—No examinations may be given except as per the final examination schedule
6-12	Friday-Thursday	.....Day division examinations
14	Saturday	.....Baccalaureate Mass for candidates for graduation in December 1996
15	Sunday	.....Commencement for candidates for graduation in December 1996
16	Monday	.....Grades for undergraduate and graduate students due in deans' offices by noon

SPRING 1997 ACADEMIC CALENDAR

JANUARY

- 8 WednesdayPresident's Convocation for faculty and staff
New students arrive
- 9 ThursdayRegistration begins for new and readmitted undergraduates
Registration for evening and graduate students
Orientation for new undergraduate students
- 10 FridayRegistration for undergraduate day division and law students
Drop/add for enrolled students
- 13 MondayClasses begin for undergraduate, graduate and law students
No registration nor drop/add activity
- 14 TuesdayLate registration (\$20 fee) and drop/add (no fee) begin
- 15 Wednesday ...Last day to be admitted and registered (\$20 fee), drop/add (no fee)
- 16 ThursdayDrop/add continues (\$5 fee)
- 17 FridayLast day to drop/add (\$5 fee)
Last day to change to full-time status or to audit
Last day for 100% refund
- 20 MondayMartin Luther King, Jr.'s birthday holiday

FEBRUARY

- 3 MondayLast day for 75% refund
- 10-12 Monday-WednesdayMardi Gras holidays
- 13 ThursdayClasses resume
- 17 MondayLast day for 50% refund

MARCH

- 3 MondayLast day for 25% refund
- 7 FridayFall 1996 incomplete grades changed to F
Last day to apply for graduation in December 1997
- 14 FridayMidterm grades due in deans' offices by noon
- 24-31 Monday-MondayEaster holidays for undergraduate day courses
- 24-28 Monday-FridayEaster holidays for evening and graduate courses
- 27-28 Thursday-FridayEaster holidays for law courses
- 31 MondayClasses resume for law courses
Classes resume for undergraduate evening and
graduate evening courses (4 p.m. or later)

APRIL

- 1 TuesdayClasses resume for undergraduate day courses
- 2 WednesdayLast day to withdraw
- 7-May 2 Monday-FridaySummer/fall 1997 early registration
- 28 MondayLast law school classes
- 29-30 Tuesday-WednesdayLaw school study days

MAY

- 1-12 Thursday-MondayLaw school examinations
- 5 MondayLast day division classes
Last evening division classes
Last graduate division classes
- 6 TuesdayStudy day for day division—No examinations may be given except
as per the final examination schedule
- 6-12 Tuesday-MondayGraduate division examinations
- 6-13 Tuesday-TuesdayEvening division examinations
- 7-13 Wednesday-TuesdayDay division examinations
- 14 WednesdayGraduates seniors' grades due in deans' offices by noon
- 15 ThursdayLaw school baccalaureate Mass
- 16 FridayUniversity baccalaureate Mass
- 17 SaturdayLaw school commencement
- 18 SundayCommencement for Colleges of Arts and Sciences, Music,
Business Administration, City College, and graduate division
- 19 MondayGrades for undergraduate and graduate students due
in deans' offices by noon



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